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HONOLULU, H. T., TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1903—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE No. 2589.

GOVERNOR CARTER TAKES OFFICE AND DELIVERS HIS INAUGURAL ADDRESS

Clean-Cut Utterances of Hawaii's New Executive—A Strong American Policy—The Old Throne Room Crowded With Officials, Foreign Visitors and Leading Citizens.

Governor George R. Carter took the oath of office and delivered an inaugural address, in presence of one of Honolulu's best audiences filling the old throne room of the Capitol to overflowing, at eleven o'clock yesterday morning. For the ceremony the Governor took his stand upon the dais where the thrones of the kingdom used to be set, under the same canopy the late sovereigns of Hawaii stood beneath at Royal state receptions. The dais and its steps were tastefully decorated with palms, maidenhair ferns and carnations, and a fresh bouquet of violets in a cut-glass bowl graced the desk.

Three scarlet plush and gilt chairs from the preserved royal throne room furniture were placed for Governor Carter, Chief Justice Frear and Judge Dole. Promptly at the appointed hour these chief actors in the civil drama entered. Former Governor Dole took station at the left, his successor in the middle and the Chief Justice at the right. Spontaneously the audience rose, while Rev. George L. Pearson delivered an invocation, asking God's blessing on the event and the new Governor's career.

Chief Justice Frear immediately after the prayer read the oath to Governor Carter, obliging him to protect the constitution and laws of the United States and faithfully administer all the duties of Governor of the Territory of Hawaii.

"I do," the prescribed response, was uttered by Governor Carter in a clear and emphatic tone. He then delivered his inaugural address as printed below, reading it with good elocution from manuscript.

THE GOVERNOR'S LEVEE.

After the applause greeting the conclusion, the Governor's reference to American citizenship having also been applauded, Governor Carter withdrew to the front entrance of the Capitol, where he received the congratulations of the people as they passed out. He gave a jolly word to his more intimate acquaintances and a hearty handshake to everybody. He cordially reciprocated the good wishes of Treasurer Kepokai, despite the unpleasantness between them of the past fortnight.

The band gave a concert in honor of the occasion from the bandstand in the Capitol grounds, playing the Star Spangled Banner as Governor Carter entered the assembly hall.

Following is a partial exhibit of the attendance, brilliant with the full uniforms of military and naval officers:

THE AUDIENCE.

The Judiciary—Chief Justice W. F. Frear, Associate Justices C. A. Galbraith and A. Perry, Hawaiian Supreme Court, with Mrs. Frear, Mrs. Galbraith and Miss Perry; Judge S. E. Dole, U. S. District Court, with Mrs. Dole; Judges J. T. De Bolt, G. D. Gear and W. J. Robinson, First Circuit Court, with Mrs. Gear and Mrs. Robinson; Judge P. L. Weaver, Land Registration Court; Judges Lyle A. Dickey and Alex. Lindsay, Honolulu District Court; Mrs. Emma M. Nakina, Commissioner of Private Ways and Water Rights.

Official and Legislative—Attorney General and Mrs. L. Andrews, Treasurer and Mrs. A. N. Kepokai, Auditor and Mrs. J. H. Fisher, Superintendent of Public Instruction and Mrs. A. T. Atkinson, Land Commissioner E. S. Boyd, U. S. District Attorney and Mrs. R. W. Breckons, Deputy Attorney General E. C. Peters, Assistant Attorney General W. S. Fleming, High Sheriff A. M. Brown, Deputy Sheriff C. F. Chillingworth, Tax Assessor J. W. Pratt, Statistician C. H. Buckland, Superintendent of Water Works A. Brown, Road Supervisor C. B. Wilson; President C. L. Crabbe of the Senate, with Mrs. Crabbe, Senators Cecil Brown, W. C. Ach, L. L. McCandless and Palmer P. Woods; Speaker Beckley of the House and Representatives Andrade, Aylett, Chillingworth, Harris, Kumiai, Long, Fernandez, Greenwell, Vida, Kaniko, Lewis, Purdy, Wright, Hala, Kellino and Nakaleka; Chief Clerk C. M. White, Public Works department; Prof. W. D. Alexander, Federal surveyor; R. C. Stackable, acting Collector of Customs; J. Mort Oat, Postmaster; Secretary C. T. Rodgers, Normal Instructor J. K. Burkett and School Agent Miss Rose Davison, Education department; H. C. Meyers and G. W. R. King, with Mrs. King, Audit office; John Lucas and A. Hocking, Oahu county supervisors elect; W. T. Rawlins, county attorney elect; R. N. Boyd, deputy registrar Land Court.

Military and Naval—Captain Geo. M. Williamson (Q. M.), Captain J. B. Douglas, 1st Lieutenant H. W. Newton, 2nd Lieutenant W. K. Hamilton, U. S. A.; Col. J. H. Soper, Capt. Marston Campbell, H. Berger, L. T. Kenake, A. G. Hawes,

Jr., and C. H. Atherton, of former Governor Dole's staff; Col. J. H. Soper (Adj. Gen.), Col. J. W. Jones, Lt.-Col. C. W. Zeigler, Majors T. E. Wall and W. R. Riley, Major C. B. Cooper and Capt. A. N. Sinclair (surgeons), together with other officers of the N. G. H.; Rear Admiral S. W. Terry, Captain Hugh Rodman, Captain U. S. G. White, Dr. W. E. Taylor (surgeon), Paymaster A. S. Brown, U. S. N.; Captain the Marchese Raphael Borelli Ricci, Commander Arthur Cavasse, First Officer Ernesto Burzagli, Second Engineer Ettore Millotti, of the Italian cruiser Elba.

The Consular Corps—W. R. Hoare, consul, and F. M. Swanz, vice-consul, Great Britain; F. A. Schaefer, dean of corps, Italy; H. W. Schmidt, Sweden and Norway; A. de Souza Canavarro, Portugal; H. A. Isenberg, Germany and Russia; Albert Raas, France; Miki Saito, consul, and S. Hirai, eleve consul, Japan; Chang Tso Fan and secretary, China; H. M. von Holt, Netherlands; H. Focke, Chili; R. F. Lange, Belgium; W. Lanz, Mexico.

The General Public—Amongst the throng crowding the historic chamber to all its openings was a large representation of the business element, with a sprinkling of ladies, a few faces being those of Rev. Dr. S. E. Bishop, Col. and Mrs. Geo. W. Macfarlane, L. A. Thurston, Mrs. P. L. Weaver, Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Dillingham, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Cooper, Edmund P. Dole, R. Jay Greene, Dr. G. W. Burgess, Dr. Noblitt, Abram Lewis, Jr., A. G. M. Robertson, J. A. Magoon, A. L. C. Atkinson and others well known in business, professional and political life.

GOVERNOR CARTER'S INAUGURAL ADDRESS

Fellow Citizens, Ladies and Gentlemen: A man can hardly find himself in a more difficult position than one in which he must speak about himself. Such is my position today, for I have to tell you that only the true and serious conviction that I owe a citizen's duty to this Territory, and also my deep and earnest love for this land of my birth, led me to accept this high office, to which the President of our great Republic has been pleased to call me.

Fellow citizens, this is a most noble position that I am called to, yet it is not for the sense that President Roosevelt has confidence in me, and that many and able men of this Territory are ready and willing to assist me, I should hesitate before accepting.

This task which has come upon me is one which I assume with grave misgivings. I am young and impulsive, but youth is not always a bar to administrative success, and in spite of my temperament, I hope to show you that an earnest and fearless worker can produce results which are worthy of your estimation, if not of your entire approbation.

This I can tell you: I shall devote myself, heart and soul to the duties of my high office. The country of my birth shall never say that I spared myself in serving her. In accepting the Governorship, I dedicate such talents as I have to the best interests of Hawaii and Hawaii's people.

I stand here today anxious to champion the just cause of every man, woman and child in these Islands, and still more anxious to advance Hawaii and Hawaiians in their progress to statehood.

Grand as the position is which I have to assume, great are the responsibilities; and knowing my own shortcomings, as no one else but myself can know them, it is with the greatest diffidence that I come before you today as appointed Governor of this Territory. Most thoroughly do I realize the peculiar conditions and difficulties which surround the position.

I know that matters may often go wrong and that I shall be sharply and, no doubt, very wholesomely criticised for them. I know that when right I shall often be thought wrong by those who do not view or understand the whole situation. It is clearly the duty of a man in the position to which I have been appointed to do right, no matter what adverse opinion there may be.

A man who is Governor of this Territory, which is after all a small thing; a man who is elected Governor of a sovereign state, which is a great thing; or a man who is elected President of the United States, which is the greatest position in the world, must meet the inevitable attacks of those who disagree with him. But the true citizen stands firm, and in spite of opposing views and antagonistic ideas, carries an honest and honorable policy to its

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GOVERNOR GEORGE R. CARTER.

FACTS ABOUT GEO. R. CARTER.

He will be thirty-seven years old on Dec. 28. He is a wealthy man. He has taken a great deal of interest in all sports. He comes from one of the earliest missionary families. He has considerable banking and general business experience.

He was married in 1892 to Miss Strong, of Rochester, N. Y.

He is a staunch Republican.

He is well acquainted with all of the needs of Hawaii.

Little did Captain Oliver Carter, time in the experiment station of Rhode Island.

AS AN ATHLETE.

Carter always took a healthy interest in athletic sports and while at Yale was a member of the 'Varsity football teams of '86, '87 and '88, and was also a member of Yale boat crews of '87 and '88.

Two years after his graduation from Yale he married Miss Helen Strong, a daughter of H. E. Strong, of Rochester, N. Y.

On returning to Hawaii the first post offered him was that of assistant manager of Pahala plantation. His father would not allow him to accept this position. He went to Seattle in 1882.

A bank was started there in which he was offered a position. He was with the bank three years when, after a difference with the cashier and having come to the conclusion that that official was not conducting the bank as it ought to be conducted, he undertook to have the cashier removed. This is what he has called his "first scrap." On the showdown on bank election day Carter did not have enough stock to control the bank. But to his surprise and amazement men whose support he did not expect joined him and carried the election, and the institution was saved. The former cashier's friends had to put up \$50,000 the next morning to make good the "discrepancies." Carter had no connection with the bank thereafter except as a director. For that period, from 1882 to 1883, his time was occupied with a lawsuit over a building in which his father was interested. The last year he was in Seattle Carter was cashier and representative of the Mutual Life Insurance Co. of New York. He was taken ill there and during his illness the trouble occurred in Honolulu which culminated in the death of his brother, Charles L. Carter, six weeks after the occurrence of this event Geo. R. Carter heard of it for the first time and, recognizing the distressful state in which his mother and the family would have been thrown, Mr. Carter considered it the part of a dutiful son to return home. Therefore he pulled up stakes and came down here.

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AMERICA BUYING A DUCAL LONDON EMBASSY

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 24.—It is reported that the United States has acquired the Duke of Richmond's house for an embassy.

The house of the Duke of Richmond, at 49 Belgrave Square, S. W., London, is one of the finest mansions in London. An agitation has been going on for some time to secure a better home for the American embassy in London. The Earl of March, who recently became Duke of Richmond on the death of the late Duke, lived at the ancestral home before the death of his father and he prefers to sell the town property and reduce the incumbrances on the larger portion of the country estate.

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EVANS WILL BRING FLEET TO HONOLULU

Commander of Asiatic Station Has Been Assigned to Detached Squadron.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—Admiral Robley D. Evans, commander of the United States naval fleet on the Asiatic Station, will personally command the battleship and cruiser squadron which is to visit Honolulu.

As Admiral Evans is in command of the Asiatic Station the detachment of the squadron to steam to Honolulu is an event of unusual importance.

The cabled Associated Press news that the Battleship and Cruiser squadron of the American fleet in Asiatic waters is to come to Honolulu for a two weeks' stay, so that the fleet may be in readiness to quickly respond to orders sending it to Panama if necessary, has aroused much interest among officers of the navy stationed here, although no official advices have been received from Washington by Admiral Terry.

The presence of such a great fleet off the port of Honolulu will give the Islands a warlike aspect. As the channel and harbor are of sufficient depth for the heaviest battleship the docks will probably be utilized.

No dispatches have been received at the Naval Station as yet regarding the coming of the squadron, but in any event the Station is prepared to meet almost any demands for supplies, except, of course, ammunition.

Counting on the presence of three battleships and seven cruisers a large amount of coal will be required. Captain Rodman figured that at the maximum each battleship would not require more than 800 tons, or at the most in round numbers, three thousand tons. Each cruiser requiring 500 tons at the maximum would call for 2500 tons, or 6,500 tons all told, for the entire squadron. The Naval Station has more than 25,000 tons of coal on hand.

During the coaling period the three battleships could be accommodated with a dock at the same time, and the Bishop and Pacific Mail wharves could also be utilized, so that coaling could be done rapidly.

It is not believed that the two squadrons will attempt to remain together. It is thought that each vessel will be given liberty to make its own average speed, independent of the other vessels of the fleet.

The Manila Cabilnews, in a recent issue says of the fleet coming here: "In the opinion of a British naval officer, who has just concluded a visit to Manila, the naval force of the United States in Chinese waters is strong enough to blow anything and everything off the face of the earth."

"Discussing this great gathering of floating forts, with a friend here, the officer said:

"The United States is making the most wonderful naval demonstration that has ever been attempted by any nation in Oriental waters."

"This statement, coming as it does from a Britisher, seems significant of the intentions of the United States in case of war between Russia and Japan."

All eyes are now directed towards Port Arthur where a naval battle between those powers seems imminent.

Such an event would, of course, be the beginning of a great war, which would bring the Philippines into close relations with the great fleet under

the officers' command:

"Kentucky, Captain Robert M. Berry. Rainbow, Commander G. L. Dyer. Wisconsin, Captain U. Sebree. Albany, Lieut. K. M. Bennett. Annapolis, Commander E. M. Hughes. Callao, Lieut. Edwin A. Anderson. Celtic, Lieut. Commander Wm. A. Gill.

Cincinnati, Commander Newton E. Mason.

Don Juan de Austria, Commander Aaron Ward.

El Cano, Lieut. Commander J. Hood. Frolic, Lieut. Commander A. W. Grant.

Helena, Commander Sidney A. Staunton.

Isla de Cuba, Lieut. Commander J. F. Parker.

Justin, merchant officers and crew.

Monadnock, Commander W. H. Beecher.

Nanshan, supply ship.

Monterey, Commander W. T. Burwell.

Biscatagua, Boatswain Andrew Anderson.

Pompey, merchant officers and crew.

Quirós, Lieut. B. C. Decker.

Raleigh, Commander A. P. Nazro.

Samar, Lieut. A. L. Bisset.

Villalobos, Lieut. L. C. Bertolette.

Vicksburg, Commander William A. Marshall.

Wilmington, Commander U. R. Harris.

Wopatuck (commanding officer not known here).

Zafiro, supply ship.

COLOMBIANS VOLUNTEERING FOR THE FIELD

BOGOTA, Nov. 22.—It is the official belief here that the United States Senate will not sustain President Roosevelt's isthmian policy. One hundred thousand Colombians have volunteered to take the field in the event of hostilities with the United States.

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—The battleships Kearsarge and Massachusetts have been ordered to Colon.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—The Battleship and Cruiser squadron now on the Asiatic station has been ordered to cruise to Honolulu for a stay of two weeks.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—General Reyes, the Colombian negotiator who is coming to confer over Panama affairs, expects to establish peaceful relations.

DOLE WILL NOT FIGHT

Campbell Guardian Not to Take Part in Appeal.

MAGISTRATES HOLD OVER

The County Act Does Not Affect Them.

E. P. Dole yesterday filed in the Supreme Court a statement of his refusal to participate in the argument on the appeal from Judge Gear's decision, appointing him as guardian of the Campbell minors. Mr. Dole also says that he will decline the trust, if his appointment is objectionable to the mother of the children, and gives as his reasons for his refusal to present a brief the impropriety of a man arguing in behalf of his own appointment to a position of trust. Mr. Dole's statement is as follows:

To the Honorable Justices of said Court:

I have not qualified as guardian in the above entitled matter for the reason that I at once understood that an appeal would be taken, and I did not wish to prematurely subject the estate to certain small expenses incident to qualification.

And for the further reason that, shortly after my appointment, it became probable that I would have to go East in behalf of a private business interest.

It has become necessary for me to take this business trip very soon, and I expect to be gone some two or three months.

Upon my return, if the decision of the Circuit Judge is sustained, I will assume the duties of the guardianship, provided there are no objections personal to me, as I understand there are none.

On the other hand, I shall decline the trust if my appointment is objectionable to the mother of the children for any reason personal to me.

I doubt the propriety of my submitting an argument or a brief in behalf of my own appointment to a position of trust. I regard it as a position not to be struggled for, but one that should seek the man, rather than the man seek it.

I therefore respectfully ask the indulgence of the court in declining to argue the question of law involved, either by brief or otherwise.

Respectfully submitted,

E. P. DOLE.

November 21, 1903.

WOULD HAVE SAVED LEGISLATIVE CROOKS

We are more than surprised that Clerk Meheula should have been such an easy prey to the demands of the Federal grand jury, without making some show of fight by questioning its jurisdiction. But it is just like the rest of his kind, weak-kneed; and further, he went and acted contrary to the stand taken by him these many months, and we believe he'd a done the same thing even if he had been thereto advised, for it is just like them. Had we been in his place, we'd have made a run for those vouchers. And there's another point, he should have demanded a receipt for them, and if not, their examination and investigation should have been made in his presence, because most of the jurors are unfriendly to them politically and otherwise, they being of the faction eager to discredit everything Hawaiian. But the Advertiser-Star lot gloats over the fact of the success they made in resurrecting those vouchers after they had made sure of their destruction.—Independent.

SHRINERS WILL WALK HOT SANDS

Aloha Temple, Mystic Shriners is preparing for a hot time on December 19th. Illustrious Potentate B. Griggs Holt has charge of the program for the ceremonies on that date, at which will be initiated into the mysteries of the order, twelve or fifteen candidates from the other islands. The ceremony will take place in Masonic Temple.

The Illustrious Potentate is making his preparations by means of "The Shriners Rope Cable Co. Unlimited", which professes to have "rope service to all sons of the desert." Recipients of the messages are requested to "pay no charges to messenger unless you have this delivered by your Uncle Sam."

The cable blank is printed in the usual form and the conditions printed on the back of it are as follows: "This company transmits all messages free to those who carry in their pockets a 1903 frank. If you do not have one, see the Secretary, and he will tell you how to get one."

Mokuaweoewo Activity.

W. R. Castle, who has just returned from Hawaii, says that the increased activity in the crater of Mokuaweoewo is noticeable all along the Kona coast. On Thursday a heavy column of smoke shot up, and on Friday night the illumination was unusually bright.

"And so Flanders is a candidate for congress! Has he any knowledge of political economy?"

"Sure. His campaign has cost him only \$8 cents so far."

ELBA DEPARTS ON WEDNESDAY

The Italian warship has been coalized, provisioned and renovated, and is in readiness to steam for Yokohama. The warship is scheduled to depart for Japan on Wednesday morning between 9 and 10 o'clock, probably at 9:30. As she carries only a limited amount of coal the vessel will not steam over ten knots per hour.

Owing to the cable news of the coming of the American squadron to this port, it is possible that orders may be received by the Elba asking her to remain here, so that if an Italian warship is needed on the Pacific side of Panama, the Elba may remain for

Kapolei Park has been improved very much lately by the addition of a number of new settees.

HAWAIIAN PRESS AT ST. LOUIS

Honolulu, November 20, 1903. Editor Advertiser: As Commissioner to the St. Louis Exposition, I have been requested by President Francis of that organization "to extend an invitation to the Hawaiian Press Association, to meet in St. Louis during the week beginning May 16th, 1904. It is planned to have this week known as the 'World's Press Parliament Week,' and I am informed also that the National Editorial Association and several State and Territorial Press Associations have agreed to meet in St. Louis at that time.

As there is no local organization before which this could be brought, I am addressing this letter to the representative newspaper men here, with a request that they meet with me either in person or by some delegate member of the staff, at the rooms of the Merchants' Association, on the afternoon of Thursday, December 3rd, at 4 o'clock.

I believe this an excellent opportunity to put the name of "Hawaii" before the rest of the United States through the medium of the greatest newspapers, and would urge therefore that you join with us in an effort to secure this continued free advertising.

Very truly yours,
F. W. MACFARLANE,
Commissioner St. Louis Exposition.

II ESTATE CASE FINALLY DECIDED

A unanimous opinion of the Supreme Court, written by Chief Justice Frear, was filed yesterday in the equity suit of George II Brown and Francis Hyde Brown, minors, by their next friend, Albert F. Judd, vs. Charles A. Brown, John A. Magoon and Irene II Holloway. Judge Gear's decision sustaining the demurrer and dismissing the bill is affirmed, and the case remanded to him. A. S. Hartwell appeared for plaintiff; Hatch & Stillman and T. L. Dillon for Brown and Magoon; Robertson & Wilder for Mrs. Holloway.

The following are the present district magistrates in the Territory and the dates when their respective commissions expire:

ISLAND OF HAWAII

R. H. Atkins, North Kohala, expires August 31, 1904.

Thomas Alu, North Kona, expires April 30, 1905.

Geo. Clark, North Kona, expires April 30, 1905.

G. W. A. Hapal, South Hilo, expires April 31, 1904.

Wm. Hookunui, South Kohala, expires April 30, 1905.

Henry Hall, Hamakua, expires September 9, 1904.

J. W. Alohalu, Hamakua, expires April 30, 1905.

Wm. Kamau, Puna, expires August 31, 1904.

S. W. Kanl, South Kona, expires August 31, 1904.

H. S. Rickard, North Hilo, expires September 1, 1904.

W. P. McDouall, North Kohala, expires November 26, 1904.

Thos. C. Ridgway, South Hilo, expires August 3, 1905.

J. H. Waipulani, East and West Kau, expires August 31, 1904.

ISLAND OF MAUI

Chas. Copp, Makawao, expires August 31, 1904.

John H. Hanuna, Hana, expires July 14, 1904.

D. Kahulelio, Lahaina, expires August 31, 1904.

G. K. Kunukau, Honauula, expires May 1, 1905.

J. K. Pilimau, Kipahulu, expires August 31, 1904.

W. A. McKay, Wailuku, expires December 31, 1904.

ISLAND OF MOLOKAI

J. H. Mahoe, Molokai, expires July 30, 1904.

Thos. K. Nathaniel, Kalaupapa, expires April 15, 1904.

ISLAND OF LANAI

S. Kahoolahala, Lanai, expires August 31, 1904.

ISLAND OF OAHU

E. P. Aikue, Koolauapoko, expires August 31, 1904.

L. B. Nalinoa, Koolauapoko, expires April 12, 1905.

L. A. Dickey, Honolulu, expires August 17, 1905.

Alex. Lindsay, Honolulu, expires August 17, 1905.

Samuel Hookeo, Ewa, expires August 31, 1904.

Alfred Kaill, Waialua, expires July 23, 1904.

S. Kekahuna, Waianae, expires August 31, 1904.

ISLAND OF KAUAI

J. K. Burkett, Koloa, expires April 30, 1905.

David K. Kapahoe, Koloa, expires December 15, 1903.

J. Kakina, Hanalei, expires April 30, 1905.

H. K. Kahele, Lihue, expires April 31, 1904.

Samuel Kanewainui, Kawaihau, expires March 16, 1904.

G. L. Kopa, Waimea, expires August 18, 1904.

ISLAND OF NIIHUA

E. Kahale, Niihau, expires August 18, 1904.

HILO TRIBUNE SEES A LIGHT

The free hand, open and positive utterances of Geo. R. Carter published in the Honolulu papers have the true ring. It is an innovation in Hawaii for a high public official to talk straight, unequivocally and earnestly—for publication. Geo. R. Carter is sounding the note of a new era and if we mistake not has divined with excellent instincts the way into public confidence, the way to a solid pedestal as governor, from which nothing but inevitable mistakes can remove him. Mr. Carter is winning the confidence of the public by taking the public unreservedly into his confidence. It is the frank American spirit which wins in America only as it wins anywhere, when men in position are strong enough and bold enough to rely upon the common sense of the people. These methods clear the atmosphere of doubt, suspicion, stealth and vacillation and promote understanding and public confidence. When mistakes are made under such a general policy of frankness and directness, the public is usually generous.

When Geo. R. Carter becomes well settled in the office of Governor the people of Hilo would like the opportunity of giving him the glad hand. During four years, Governor Dole came once to this town and traveled there incog. He has never been in official touch with Hilo. He paid social visits in outer districts but this whole Island knows him more as a venerable citizen than as an official militant.

It will be different with the virile and active present incumbent. Hilo is ready to be good regardless of factional or even party lines, and will contribute all she can to the task of injecting a Twentieth Century spirit into the administration of Hawaiian affairs.—Hilo Tribune.

Court Notes

A general denial has been filed by defendants in the suit of Castle & Lansdale against the executors of the estate of S. C. Allen.

Haleakala Hart appeals from judgment of \$70.51 against her by District Magistrate Dickey at the suit of H. M. von Holt, executor of the will of Frank Brown.

CORNWELL FUNERAL

Services at the Central Union Church.

With Masonic and church rites the remains of the late Col. W. H. Cornwell were laid to rest in the family plot in Nuuanu Cemetery yesterday afternoon. The services, both in the Masonic Temple and at Central Union church, were largely attended, attesting to the esteem in which the deceased had been held in the community. The floral tributes were many and beautiful, and all were artistically placed upon the pulpit platform and choir loft of the church. The casket was adorned with male leis, festooned over the sides, and on the lid rested beautiful wreaths of violets tied with white ribbons and tinsel.

The services in the Masonic Temple were held under the auspices of Hawaiian Lodge No. 21, Dr. Derby being the Master. After this service the casket was borne to the hearse and followed by the widow of the deceased and relatives and Honolulu Commandery Knights Templar, was conveyed to the Central Union church.

The casket was placed before the pulpit which was occupied by the pastor, Rev. W. M. Kincaid, and the officiating Masons. The Knights Templar, in the full regalia of the order, occupied pews on the right. Hawaiian Lodge was assigned to the body of the auditorium, and a large delegation of members of the Pacific Club, headed by Hon. A. S. Cleghorn, had pews at the left. The widow, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Cornwell, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Walker, Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Braymer, Mrs. Widdifield, Mrs. Vida, Mr. Friel, Mr. and Mrs. Baird, the Misses Vida, Mr. Henry Vida, Col. and Mrs. Geo. W. Macfarlane, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Macfarlane, and Mrs. F. W. Macfarlane, occupied pews directly before the casket.

The Masonic ritual was given, and a quartette composed of Messrs. Dillingham, Kimball and Wall sang most effectively.

Rev. Mr. Kincaid made an address in which he said in part:

"In the silence of a great affliction the soul stands dumb. We have met in each other's company on just such errands of grief and as this, so we stand together in what we call a brotherhood of sorrow.

"It is not for me to dwell upon the life of the man who has just passed out of our midst. As I have been thrown into his society I have found he was faithful to the obligations of his life. His life was characterized by loyalty to conviction, as many of you know. Whatever else can be said of him, he was true to his convictions even when they meant great loss. He was a true and devoted father, a loving husband, a loyal friend and brother in the order to which he belonged, and as such he will be remembered by you all as long as life shall last."

At the conclusion of the pastor's address, the quartette sang "Nearer My God To Thee", after which, at the signal of the Masonic Master, the casket was borne from the church to the hearse, followed by the family, Masons and friends, and the following procession formed and proceeded to the cemetery in Nuuanu Valley. Drum corps from the National Guard of Hawaii; Platoon of Police; Honolulu Commandery, Uniform Rank Knights Templar; Hawaiian Lodge, No. 21; Palibearers; Hon. S. M. Damon, Col. Samuel Parker, W. M. Gifford, Godfrey Brown, C. P. Iaukea, Arthur A. Wilder, Prince David Kawananakoa, J. M. Dowsett, Robert W. Shingle and J. F. Bowler; hearse; carriages with relatives and friends.

SERVICES ON MAUI

MAUI, Nov. 21.—Early on Wednesday morning, the 18th, Col. William H. Cornwell died suddenly of heart disease at his residence in Wailuku. For a year past he had complained of his heart, that any undue excitement caused him much discomfort, but none of his relatives or friends considered the trouble a serious one.

The funeral services took place at his Wailuku residence at 3 p. m. Thursday afternoon, Nov. 19, and Rev. Dr. E. G. Beckwith of Pail officiated and a double male quartet led by W. J. Coehlo and Rev. W. A. Ault rendered sacred music. The attendance of friends from different parts of the island was large and the display of flowers was profuse. The coffin was covered with liliu leis and there were many beautiful floral pieces.

After the services the body was borne immediately to Maalea Bay where it was placed aboard the steamer Mauna Loa in transit for Honolulu.

One of the most noticeable floral pieces at the Cornwell funeral was a pillow with a Jockey cap and a whip across with the letter "H. J. C." above, which stand for Hawaiian Jockey Club.

Court Notes

A SORE THROAT may be quickly cured by applying a flannel bandage dampened with Chamberlain's Pain Balm. A lame back, a pain in the side or chest, should be treated in a similar manner. For sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

How is that baby boy at your house, Mr. Fellows?"

"Fine—fine. That's a great baby."

"Last time I saw him he was a little like a

"He isn't now. He's a little yellier, you bet!"

EXAMPLES OF KEPOIKA'S RARE OFFICIAL CAPACITY

What Governor Carter Has Reason to Expect if Compelled to Forego a Choice of Head of the Treasury.

An application was received by Governor Carter from the Honolulu Rapid Transit and Land Company for permission to extend its Nuuanu avenue line from Bates to Judd street. It was accompanied by a written consent of property owners, certified as full and correct by Surveyor W. E. Wall.

Governor Carter transmitted the papers to Treasurer Kepoiakai, as the custodian of public franchises, with a request that he ascertain if all of the conditions of the Rapid Transit Company's franchise were complied with in the matter.

Treasurer Kepoiakai, after due time, returned the documents to Governor Carter with a letter made long by quotations from the Governor's letter of transmission to him, and merely citing the already known Territorial Surveyor's certificate as evidence that the application complied with the conditions of the franchise. The purpose of reference to the Treasurer was entirely unfulfilled.

Governor Carter regards the incident as a foretaste of what he may expect, in point of efficiency of service, from the head of the Treasury Department. In matters of detail belonging thereto should Mr. Kepoiakai persist in clinging to his commission.

Another instance of Treasurer Kepoiakai's capacity in financial administration, among Mr. Carter's grounds for desiring a different head to that department, arose in connection with the loan flotation. When Mr. Carter

reached New York he found that the United States Mortgage & Trust Co., was on the point of throwing up its purpose of having a hand in the business. Its reason was the unsatisfactory nature of the information supplied by the Treasurer of Hawaii.

The company had written for a form of the bond intended to be issued. Treasurer Kepoiakai in response sent it a specimen bond variously marked with a copy of the Loan Act pinned to it. This combination was so indefinite that the company could not make any proposal without taking the risk of varied complications. As the company desired to include the printing of the bonds in its services, which was ultimately settled thus, and it cost seven and a half cents a word to engrave the form, it was important that the company should have some approximate idea of the quantity of reading matter to be printed.

This was one of the things, among many others, which Mr. Carter had to straighten out in paving the way for the great success he finally achieved in floating the loan.

With examples such as these in mind, Governor Carter feels that an injustice is being done to him by any people who think he wants to run all the departments of government, for the fact is that his anxiety is to have heads to the departments capable of conducting their ordinary details with the least possible reference to himself.

SOME HOUSE VOUCHERS ARE STILL CONCEALED

Governor Carter was a witness before the Federal grand jury yesterday morning. He was examined as to what documents he had received from Clerk Meheula of the House and excused to make further investigation of the trunkful of papers. His search resulted in finding certain papers that were wanted, but when he returned with them the grand jury had adjourned for the day.

Other witnesses before the grand jury yesterday morning were Representative Kumala, for the third time, and Enoch Johnson, attorney.

When the grand jury adjourned the part of the body to tabulate the House vouchers held a session. It is understood that the tabulation will form part of the grand jury's report. Clerk Meheula will almost certainly be called in again, as it appears some vouchers are missing from the invoice book he surrendered to the grand jury.

From what can be gathered on the outside, there is a probability of at least one indictment being returned in the vouchers matter. That there may not be more would be due to the limitations of the Federal statutes for reaching the grafters involved in the revelations of the vouchers.

There is a good deal of talk about the law of the matter. The contention is heard that the Federal grand jury has no jurisdiction to make the investigation at all, because the Legislature of the Territory is an independent body so far as the control of its records is concerned. Those who argue this way claim that the Federal law against the destruction of public documents relates only to Federal documents.

On the other hand, the same critics argue that nothing could be done by a Territorial grand jury, with respect to compelling the production of the vouchers or cause for their non-production, because there is no Territorial law similar to the Federal statute for maintaining the sacredness of public documents.

Those who are engaged in this signal service for the public, however, are paying no attention to any of these ex cathedra objectors. Apart from the presumption that they know what they are doing and under what authority it is being done, they realize that the best public opinion appreciates the high value of their services even if nothing further than the mere exposure of the looting of public funds should result.

W. L. Eaton, a member of the Territorial grand jury, called at the Advertiser office yesterday to complain of the criticism of that body. He felt

INAUGURATION OF GOVERNOR CARTER

Governor George R. Carter will take the oath of office in the old throne room, Executive building, at 11 o'clock tomorrow morning. After taking the oath Governor Carter will deliver a short inaugural address.

Chief Justice Fread will administer a short oath.

There will be no military display. Governor Carter yesterday did not even anticipate the attendance of the band—but the public is invited to attend. Places in front will be reserved for officials, judges of the Federal and Territorial courts, consuls, etc.

Early yesterday morning Governor Carter received an answer to his inquiry of Secretary Hitchcock, as to whether his cabled instructions of the previous day meant that he was to be sworn in before his commission arrived.

"Take oath now," was the message. On receiving this definite command from Washington, Governor Carter communicated with the Republican Committee, soliciting its recommendations for appointments to Territorial offices that the Governor has the power of filling. There will likely be little if any delay in making appointments after the Governor's inauguration. H. E. Cooper's resignation as Superintendent of Public Works was tendered without expectation or desire of reappointment, his actual retirement having taken place when Mr. Carter became Acting Governor. A. N. Kepoiakai refuses to resign as Treasurer. With these exceptions the heads of departments all resigned out of courtesy and are supposed to expect reappointment.

An item in a Hilo paper indicates that Governor Carter favors J. Castle Ridgway to succeed himself as Secretary of the Territory, a presidential appointment, being that he has written to Rev. S. L. Desha asking him if Mr. Ridgway would be acceptable to the Hawaiians.

Symptoms of preparations for an inaugural ball were apparent yesterday.

JOCKEY CLUB MUST MOVE FROM KAPIOLANI PARK

At a meeting of the Honolulu Park Commission Friday afternoon it was decided to extend Kapiolani Park so as to take in the grounds now occupied as a race track by the Hawaiian Jockey Club. Senator Crabbe, president of the club, has been notified that the racing association will be given two years to secure new quarters.

The commission also considered the dilapidated condition of the fences of the Hawaiian Jockey Club and a resolution was adopted directing the removal of the board fence adjoining the park grounds. If the club wishes to store the section, torn down, under the grand stand, so that it may be erected for future occasions, the desired permission will be granted. The resolution

NEW HABEAS CORPUS CASE

The First One Under Judge Gear's Ruling.

Judge Gear's famous "jail delivery" decision is likely now to get into the Supreme Court. J. W. Cathcart yesterday filed a petition for writ of habeas corpus on behalf of Goto, a Japanese who is alleged to be illegally deprived of his liberty. The basis of the petition is the decision of Judge Gear given a few weeks ago, in which he held that Oahu Jail was a prison and that prisoners confined there were on the same footing as those convicted of an infamous crime. Consequently he released various prisoners who had not been indicted by grand jury as provided in the constitution of the United States in cases of infamous crimes.

The petition filed by Cathcart yesterday is signed by Mayo, the next friend of Goto. It alleges that Goto pleaded guilty on September 11, 1903, and was fined \$350 and costs by Judge Gear for selling spirituous liquors without a license, and given the alternative of going to jail. It is also set out that Goto has been confined in Oahu prison since that day and that he is held unlawfully, never having been indicted by a grand jury as required by law. Judge Gear granted the petition for a writ and ordered its issuance directed to the High Sheriff. The writ is made returnable Monday morning.

Goto is the first of the prisoners in Oahu jail to take advantage of Judge Gear's decision declaring illegal the sentencing of any man to prison by district magistrates without a grand jury indictment. It also gives the first opportunity the Territory had to appeal from the decision. Under the local statutes there is no appeal on the part of the prosecution from a ruling in a criminal case, but there is an appeal from a decision on a writ of habeas corpus. If Gear follows out his ruling in the test case he will undoubtedly order the release of Goto, who has already served over two months in jail. Goto's confinement was liable to have been an extended one as he was ordered imprisoned until he had paid a fine of \$350. In the lower court the fine was fixed at \$500. Goto pleaded guilty in Circuit Court.

Mrs. A. A. Haalele, being duly sworn on her deposition and says that she is the principal party in interest in opposing the above petition; that a similar case brought by Kapiolani et al. and involving the identical issues raised by the petition herein was tried about the year 1866 in which the validity of the will was sustained; that the witnesses then called on behalf of affiant were Kamanawa, W. H. Pease, Mrs. John Cummins, Mr. John Cummins and Charles Kanana; that all of said witnesses are now dead with the exception of Mr. John Cummins, who was called to testify only to his wife's handwriting; that affiant's principal witness was Mrs. John Cummins, one of the witnesses to the original will of Kealilahonui; that said Mrs. John Cummins died within three years last passed; that the testimony for and against the petition herein, so far as this affiant knows, was almost exclusively oral in character and that, owing to the long lapse of time herein and the death of the witnesses who could testify for affiant, it would be inequitable to now try the issues raised by the petition herein. Further, affiant sayeth naught.

The contest involves the title to valuable city property.

EJECTMENT CASE.

Hawaiian Trust and Investment Co. vs. Annie Barton et al. came on for trial before Judge Dooley yesterday morning. S. H. Derby of Kinney, McClellan & Cooper appeared for plaintiff, and Robertson & Wilder for defendants Gear, Lansing & Co., Holmes & Stanley for other defendants were not present and, after some discussion, the court directed that the trial proceed with W. T. Rawlins as counsel in place of Holmes & Stanley, he having been in the case last year and being familiar with the facts. The following jury was found satisfactory to both sides, after six men had been excused: Isador Livingston, Ben. Guerrero, George Cypher, H. Meek, Chas. E. Frasher, E. McCollister, Jno. Kuanaa, Isaac Adams, P. M. Lucas, W. H. Thornton, James A. Auld and Isaac Noar. A disclaimer of interest by Annie Barton and Helen Dunning was read, along with the complaint and answers of defendants remaining in the case. After some evidence was taken, counsel for plaintiff was allowed to amend the complaint by changing the name of the plaintiff to The Hawaiian Trust Co., Ltd. The suit is election relating to what is known as the "Canton hotel" property in Hotel street, the plaintiff claiming an undivided one-fourth interest therein and \$5000 damages for unlawful possession.

DEBT CASE TRIAL.

Washington Mercantile Co. vs. Lam Tol, suit for \$875.00 on account of goods furnished, was called for trial before Judge Robinson yesterday. Thayer & Hemenway and W. L. Whitney for plaintiff; F. Andrade for defendant.

The following jury was trying the case: J. K. Manase, Henry De Fries, Alex. Kahoali, C. N. Arnold, J. K. Clark, A. H. K. Koohokale, David F. Notley, Chas. T. Day, Albert A. Wilson, Solomon A. Hiram, Carl Maerten and G. H. Greene. One by-stander was summoned to complete the jury.

MRS. PARKER APPEALS.

Abigail Campbell Parker by her attorneys, Holmes & Stanley, has appealed to the Supreme Court of the Territory from the decision of Judge Gear appointing E. P. Dole guardian of Muriel Campbell and Mary Beatrice Campbell, her minor children.

WANTS COUNTY ACT TO STAND.

At the meeting of the Republican Territorial Committee yesterday morning a resolution was adopted placing the committee on record as being opposed to any and all attempts to annul the county act.

(Signed) "GEORGE R. CARTER."

AN ANCIENT WILL CASE

It Was Contested Sundry Times Before.

Junius Kaae is attempting to break the will of Kealilahonui, which was admitted to probate on February 16, 1855, or more than 48 years ago. The Justices of the Supreme Court who passed upon the matter then were L. Andrews and G. M. Robertson. In 1866 the late Justice Robertson, father of Attorney A. G. M. Robertson, heard and decided against a petition for revocation of the will brought by Kapiolani, David Kalaukaa and others for revocation of Kealilahonui's will. A. F. Judd, the late Chief Justice, was counsel for petitioners, while Messrs. Harris and Austin, afterward of the Supreme Court bench, were counsel for Mrs. Haalele. The late Justice L. McCully was then clerk of court.

In 1890 the will was again contested and a plea in bar was sustained by the late Justice Bickerton, whose decision was affirmed in a Supreme Court opinion signed by L. McCully, Richard F. Bickerton and Sanford B. Dole. Chief Justice Judd was disqualified from his former appearance.

Hatch & Ballou, attorneys for Mrs. A. A. Haalele, have filed a motion to dismiss the petition of Junius Kaae for revocation of probate of the will of Kealilahonui, on the ground of laches and want of prosecution. The motion is based on the records and the following affidavit of Mrs. Haalele:

"Mrs. A. A. Haalele, being duly sworn on her deposition and says that she is the principal party in interest in opposing the above petition; that a similar case brought by Kapiolani et al. and involving the identical issues raised by the petition herein was tried about the year 1866 in which the validity of the will was sustained; that the witnesses then called on behalf of affiant were Kamanawa, W. H. Pease, Mrs. John Cummins, Mr. John Cummins and Charles Kanana; that all of said witnesses are now dead with the exception of Mr. John Cummins, who was called to testify only to his wife's handwriting; that affiant's principal witness was Mrs. John Cummins, one of the witnesses to the original will of Kealilahonui; that said Mrs. John Cummins died within three years last passed; that the testimony for and against the petition herein, so far as this affiant knows, was almost exclusively oral in character and that, owing to the long lapse of time herein and the death of the witnesses who could testify for affiant, it would be inequitable to now try the issues raised by the petition herein. Further, affiant sayeth naught."

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INDICTMENTS TO FOLLOW DISCLOSURE OF VOUCHERS

What the Territorial grand jury slurred over with almost unconcealed disdain, the Federal grand jury has probed to the bottom in quick order. The vouchers of the House of Representatives, for the legislative session of 1903, were yesterday produced before the Federal grand jury.

Solomon Meheula, clerk of the House, who had falsely stated that he did not know the whereabouts of the vouchers, in obedience to a subpoena issued by Judge Dole carried the documents into the grand jury room and hence was then immediately allowed to depart. Having the vouchers, the grand jury next procured from the Auditor's office other evidences of legislative expenses. Witnesses were excused for some hours while the Federal grand jurors held a scrupling of the tell-tale documents.

Though surrendered as stated, the vouchers are not yet available for publication. They are the property of the Federal grand jury for the present. Nevertheless, from a little here and a little there, it has transpired that there was method in the futile attempt at forever withholding them from the light of day.

Perhaps as many as eight or ten politicians who have posed as real somebody must have sadly bemoaned through last night's watches the power of an honest and fearless grand jury to unearth corruption and rascality. Enough is known outside of the grand jury's secret chamber to justify a preparing of the public mind for revelations of graft and downright stealing, with regard to the disbursement of funds extravagantly voted for its running expenses by the House of Representatives, such as have no parallel in the history of Hawaiian legislatures and few if any in the annals of any legislative body on earth for a century past.

There will probably be several indictments presented as a result of the examination of the House vouchers by the grand jury. This is a gratifying prospect, since it has been widely supposed that Federal law could not reach beyond an inquiry as to whether or not the vouchers had been destroyed, and if the latter the punishing of the agents of destruction under the United States statute in such cases provided. The exposure of the grafters alone will have a wholesome effect on future legislation, much more so their due and proper suffering of the penalties the law may prescribe.

It has transpired that many of the vouchers are for money paid without proper official approval. Prices for supplies furnished and pay for services

expressed his gratification that some authority had arisen to expose the House corruption. He realized that the exposure of the offenders would have its effect upon future legislators.

CARTER WILL FILL OFFICES ONLY AFTER INAUGURATION

Republican Committee Makes Recommendations for Heads of All Departments—The Inaugural Ceremonies.

Final arrangements for the inauguration of George R. Carter as governor of the Territory of Hawaii were completed yesterday. The program will be of the simplest nature. Governor Carter will enter the old throne room at eleven o'clock supported by Judge Dole. The Governor's staff will accompany Judge Dole. The oath of office will be immediately administered by Chief Justice Fread of the Supreme Court.

Governor Carter will then deliver his inaugural address, which will be a brief outline of the future policy of the new administration.

The hall of the House of Representatives will hardly be large enough to hold the crowds, which no doubt will attend the inaugural ceremony. No special invitations have been issued, excepting to the members of the diplomatic corps in Honolulu, and to Admiral Terry and his officers, and the army officers now in Honolulu. A special invitation has also been addressed to the commander of the Italian cruiser Elba. Only a general invitation is extended to the members of the Legislature, the Judiciary and to other government officials. The only formal invitations have been to those above mentioned.

After the inaugural address Governor Carter will retire immediately and the entire ceremony is expected to be concluded before noon.

THE APPOINTMENTS.

Governor Carter sent to the Republican Territorial Committee on Saturday a request for recommendations for filling the offices of the heads of all departments. The executive committee met yesterday morning and acted upon the letter, but the recommendations have not been given out. Excepting perhaps in the Public Works Department there will probably be no recommended changes. The committee has acted upon the request of Governor Carter and recommended men for every office down to the secretary to the Governor, and including Secretary of the Territory.

Chairman Crabbé declined to give out the result of the committee's action and Governor Carter had not opened the letter sent to him last night.

"I shall not open the communication from the Territorial committee until after I

Hawaiian Gazette.

Entered at the Postoffice of Honolulu,

H. T., Second-class Matter.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

WALTER G. SMITH, Editor.

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TUESDAY : : NOVEMBER 24

THE VALUE OF TOURIST TRADE.

A writer in a recent issue of the London Times gives some interesting data as to the value of the tourist trade, citing Switzerland as an example. Hawaii may well be willing to spend many times the amount of the fund already placed at the disposal of the Hawaii Promotion Committee if it gets one-tenth the returns, with which the little Alpine country is credited. The Times says:

"So far we have only knowledge, and that of recent date, as to how many people visit the Alps annually for mountaineering purposes. In July of last year a Berne physician made the necessary statistical inquiries, and established the fact that about one hundred thousand people go each year to the Alps. But, of course, as the doctor then pointed out, these figures form only a small part of the total number of annual visitors to Switzerland. Herr Freuler's carefully compiled statistics show that the actual number is no fewer than 380,000. It must, however, be borne in mind that Freuler's figures apply only to those who visit Switzerland for curative or recreative purposes. Further, we are also informed as to the average length of sojourn of each visitor, which, to put it briefly, amounts to from two to three weeks, thus making a total of seven or eight million days which visitors spend in Switzerland annually. The most interesting part of Herr Freuler's essay is that which refers to the financial and economical side of the hotel and similar businesses in Switzerland.

"According to Herr Freuler the total amount of money paid over to the proprietors of hotels and pensions in the course of a year is between eighty-six and ninety-eight million francs, about 20 per cent of which comes from the pockets of the native population. We see, therefore, that foreign visitors spend about three million pounds sterling for board and lodging, and it is further calculated that they disburse sixteen to eighteen million francs—say 475,000 we have to place an expenditure on the parts of the caterers, railway companies, of fifty-two to sixty-two million francs, or at least £2,000,000. Herr Freuler goes on to point out that from this gross profit of £2,475,000 as much as £1,300,000 has to be deducted for depreciation and improvements, and that consequently the net profit on the capital outlay, which he estimates at a sum amounting to over 550 million francs, is decidedly small. It follows, therefore, as Herr Freuler says, that visitors travel and are entertained very cheaply in Switzerland, and he goes on to remark:

"It must, however, be remembered that there are frequent, and on some occasions considerable fluctuations in prices, according to the season; that the demands made by visitors are not always justifiable; that various companies offering facilities for touring produce an unhealthy competition, based on thoughtlessness and want of business principle; and, further, that the competitive envy of some restaurant keepers leads to catering which is not in keeping with honest management.

For the reception of visitors there are according to the author 1,326 hotels, pensions and private lodgings, which together contain 14,800 beds. Having circularised all these places, the statistician is able to say that 94% of them are open during the season, and that these contain 62,500, so we see that the 951 that are open all the year round only contain 42,000 beds. Herr Freuler also inquired as to the number of people employed at these hotels and pensions, and found that 22,000 are given full occupation, and that a further 5000 are required irregularly, there being almost equal numbers of both sexes. There is, therefore, on an average, one servant to every four beds. On the whole, the hotel business gives direct or indirect employment to between 32,000 and 35,000 people at the height of the season, whose wages amount to from nine to eleven million francs, exclusive of both their board and residence, which Freuler estimates at 7,500,000 to 8,500,000 francs and of gratuities, which amount to as large a sum as from 3,500,000 to 4,000,000 francs.

As regards the nationality of the attendants, the author was able to ascertain that, with the exception of a small number—about 3,500—they are all Swiss born. These figures alone are sufficient to show what an enormous extent the financial and economical position of Switzerland is dependent upon the presence of foreign visitors.

A cruiser is said to be worth about \$9,000 a month to Honolulu and a battleship about \$15,000. Three battleships would pay out \$45,000 and seven cruisers \$63,000 for supplies making \$108,000 for a month and \$54,000 for a fortnight. This is irrespective of what officers and men would personally spend ashore.

Kepoikai evidently believes in the proverb that a job in his hand is worth two in the hands of the present Governor.

JURY REFORMS.

The reforms in the selection of petit jurors and in the methods of procedure in jury trials, already discussed in the columns of the Advertiser, deserve serious and minute attention. The original conception of the jury system was very different to the modern practice. Jurors were selected from the immediate vicinage where crime was committed or the cause of action arose for the very reason that, in common with their neighbors, they were supposed to have some knowledge or information about the facts. This was of course at a period when the world, on its way to civilization, was practically divided into small neighborhoods, which, in the then existing condition of transportation facilities, were widely separated.

This primitive mode of solving questions of fact in the course of time developed into the entrenchment of the jury system as a protection to individual liberty against the aggressions of centralized authority, and of withdrawing the determination of facts from judges, whose abstract devotion to the law was supposed to interfere with their comprehension of the ordinary affairs of men, and who themselves were sometimes the instruments of tyranny.

The requirement of unanimity in each verdict by twelve duly selected and competent jurors was adopted because it was believed, and history proved, under forms of government different to our own, that individual rights would be unsafe under any other rule. On the assumption, which is usually correct, of the personal integrity and ordinary intelligence and education of citizens entrusted with the performance of jury duty, this argument would have no place in the United States.

In these days, it would be obviously improper to submit any issue, criminal or civil, to jurors who had been witnesses to any of the facts upon which they were empanelled to pass. Personal bias or prejudice against either side of a controversy is also a necessary disqualification. An opinion against or for either party, which it would require testimony to remove, and which would prevent a juror from hearing the evidence with a free mind is also and ought to be a disqualification. But an opinion (so-called) which rests upon publications or hearsay, and therefore, is purely hypothetical or conjectural, is in reality a mere impression, that no man capable of jury service could be prevented from forming. Such an "opinion," irrespective of statutory law, has been frequently held in no way to disturb the mental equilibrium essential to just verdicts, and, in a number of the States, the rule has been expressly formulated. For instance, in California, in civil actions, it is provided that, a juror cannot be successfully challenged for cause, on this ground, unless he has "an unqualified opinion or belief as to the merits of the action, founded upon knowledge of its material facts or some of them." And, in criminal proceedings, the Penal Code of that State declares: "No person shall be disqualified as a juror by reason of having formed or expressed an opinion upon the matter or cause to be submitted to such jury, founded upon public rumor, statements in public journals, or common notoriety; provided it appears to the court, upon his declaration, under oath or otherwise, that he can and will, notwithstanding such an opinion, act impartially and fairly upon the matters to be submitted to him."

There are necessarily other disqualifications, arising out of personal relations, consanguinity or affinity. Interest, previous jury service on the same questions, and similar causes of incapacity to act fairly, which it is unnecessary here to detail. Modern practice, when honestly applied, without reference to petty technicalities that have no substantial effect, plainly requires only that a juror shall be able and willing to determine issues upon the testimony and the law.

In most, if not all, of the States, offenses which are not "infamous" may be tried without the intervention of a jury, and the rule of unanimity has been frequently and properly invaded. It thus appears that some of the reforms suggested by Mr. Justice Brewer are already in progress. But there are several of his propositions that demand legislative notice. Under the old rule, the coercive policy was adopted, and jurors were deprived of food, water, fire and all the necessities of life, until they agreed or were discharged. This was the infliction of a cruel and inhuman punishment for the fulfillment of a duty, required by a solemn oath, as well as by a sense of public obligation. Compulsory verdicts settled cases, but they did not administer justice.

It is a truth, not generally observed, that, under the majority rule of government, honest disagreements among jurors are usually right, that is, they represent the proportionate difference of opinion that would exist among the mass of average citizens upon the facts to be determined. This is a very strong argument in favor of Mr. Justice Brewer's proposal against the requirement of unanimous verdicts, even in criminal matters, except perhaps those involving the death penalty or very protracted imprisonment. In civil actions, the rule applied in California and in some other States, of requiring only three-fourths of the members of a jury to render a verdict, has worked satisfactorily. There is no sound reason why this rule should not be extended at least to the majority of criminal causes.

To what extent the useful alterations in the law proposed by Mr. Justice Brewer can be made through the territorial legislature or while the territorial condition exists, it is for the lawyers of Hawaii preliminarily to determine. The Federal Constitution provides for trial by jury on indictments for crime and in common law actions, where the amount involved exceeds twenty dollars, and it has been held that the jury here referred to is a common law jury, composed of twelve persons, and whose verdict had to be unanimous. In the different States, if there is no state constitutional inhibition, no legislative disability exists in the way of regulating or even abolishing jury trials. Whether the territorial legislature possesses this power may be a question.

ARMED CHICKEN THIEVES.

The police records will show that most of the chicken thieves in this city, who have been caught in the act, were prepared to do murder. As a usual thing they go armed. In several instances they have either committed or attempted capital crimes, as was the case with the Chinese thief who killed Officer Mahelona while trying to escape. The Ewa murderer, who is still at large, was a chicken thief.

The Moanalua road-bandits, whose crimes of murderous assault are recent history, belonged to that that stole fowls for a livelihood. The man who cut J. F. Brown so badly a few years ago belonged to the same class.

Under the circumstances the courts ought, we think, to deal more severely with the chicken stealers, especially with those found armed. They deserve the utmost limit of the law. There is small difference in kind if there is in degree between burglars who break into houses prepared to kill and thieves who break into outbuildings where portable property is kept under protection, who are similarly prepared.

OIL FOR ROADS.

The experiment now being made on the Waikiki road with oil as a substitute for water, although not yet completed, gives every promise of being successful. While of course there are some objectionable features to the use of the crude petroleum as a street dressing, they are not of such a nature as to entirely militate against further experiments on the same line.

Not only is oil better, but it is also less expensive, for laying the dust on streets, than the use of water and the sprinkling cart. One dressing of oil is expected to be sufficient to keep the street in a dustless condition for a year, while the watering carts with their almost hourly visits soon become very much of a nuisance. While the first cost of the oil is of course greater, in the end it is the much more economical method of caring for the streets, saying both in labor and in the constant drain on the water supply.

The Waikiki road will probably be carried through to completion before any further tests are made by the Public Works Department. From the King street intersection, for a distance of probably half a mile, the road has been treated to a layer of well rolled broken stone, sprinkled with oil, which has then been covered with a layer of gravel, the whole being rolled into one compact mass. The odor from the top dressing is disagreeable and the oil is said to have an injurious effect upon rubber tires, but as an antidote to the dust, the oil certainly has no equal. Until the value of oil has been fully demonstrated on Waikiki road however, no further experiments will be attempted.

The action of the government in ordering a division of the Asiatic squadron to Honolulu would seem to indicate that American diplomats have no very grave fears of serious trouble in the Orient.

COUNTY GOVERNMENT LAW.

It is absurd to suppose that the county law, if it is vulnerable, can be saved from attack by a political agreement. The first citizen who suffers from its effects will have the right and the incentive to challenge it in court and his chances of winning, as Mr. Cooper did in his attack on the part creating a Board of Public Institutions, will not be impaired by any special enthusiasm for the new law among politicians and office-holders. The question simply is whether we are going to have the Supreme Court pass upon the County Act sooner or later.

There are necessarily other disqualifications, arising out of personal relations, consanguinity or affinity. Interest, previous jury service on the same questions, and similar causes of incapacity to act fairly, which it is unnecessary here to detail. Modern practice, when honestly applied, without reference to petty technicalities that have no substantial effect, plainly requires only that a juror shall be able and willing to determine issues upon the testimony and the law.

There are some good public reasons why it should be sooner. From what we hear of the personnel of county government in East Hawaii and of the malign influences which lay behind the election of a Home Ruler for District Attorney of Kauai, those counties are in for a season of political misfortune. No doubt Maui, before it gets through, will wish it had never heard of county government. In view of these facts and probabilities, if the County Government law is not good law, a service might be done good government by proving the fact now.

In the early edition of the Bulletin yesterday, one Ulysses Jones, a member of the Territorial Grand Jury, complained of the Advertiser because it had characterized jurors who had put their names to a majority report ascertaining certain facts and then to a minority report denying them. Mr. Jones, as one of the doubles, asserts his right to change what he politely calls his mind. That right is conceded, but Mr. Jones, when he has said no to a proposition should not turn about and say yes and give both answers as his judgment. A man fit to be a juror would, when he had changed his views, take his name off the earlier statement of them.

JUDGE DOLE HEARS PLEAS OF GUILTY

There were two pleas of guilty to indictments in the Federal court yesterday.

Manuel Ross, assistant postmaster at Puunene, Maui, pleaded guilty to embezzlement of United States postoffice money.

Hayashida, represented by Frank E. Thompson, pleaded guilty to violating the immigration laws, in importing laborers under contract. This is not in the category of immoral importation of human beings, which is a terribly long one at this term. Hayashida's offense is but a misdemeanor.

Judge Dole will sentence both Ross and Hayashida this morning.

All other defendants arraigned under indictments were allowed to reserve their pleas until Wednesday.

THE NEW GOVERNOR.

Governor Carter's inaugural address impressed those who heard it as the utterance of a man who meant, as Territorial Executive, to do his best for the land and the people. It was the address to be expected of a Governor of the faith of Roosevelt. It promised hard work, fair play, confidence in the people and economy and integrity in office; and it was strong in its Americanism.

The new Governor begins his administration with growing harmony in his party. No faction is critical of him; all the Republicans and semi-Republicans of the Territory unite in wishing him well and in summoning their friends to his support. We believe the new Executive will pay particular attention to the welfare of his party as becomes a political leader, just as he will to the welfare of the Territory as becomes an administrative chief.

But Governor Carter's service will not be wholly local. It will extend to Washington, where the greater concerns of the Territory are worked out. Many such services as are rendered States by Senators will be given to Hawaii by its Executive in his capacity of friend and welcome counselor of the President.

♦ ♦ ♦

THE NAVAL DEMONSTRATIONS.

The orders given the Battleship and Cruiser squadron on Asiatic service to rendezvous at Honolulu is, of course, a move in world-politics. Doubtless it has reference to Panama affairs. That any trouble with Europe is impending, does not strike us as a tenable theory.

Europe wants a Panama canal; and the prompt recognition of the new Isthmian republic by great powers shows that there is no disposition in the Old World to challenge the claims of the Panama insurgents or of the United States as their protector.

But what of the New World? When the news came about the Panama revolt and the American part of it, the Advertiser remarked upon the bad effect it was certain to have upon the Latin American republics. At last the North Americans had resumed their southern march. First they had wrested an empire from Mexico; now they were making trouble south of Mexico and getting a sovereign position on the soil. What next? Might not these land-hungry expansionists—men who had even crossed the widest of oceans to wrest provinces from Spain—might not they, with all their talk of Manifest Destiny, go on to some more imperial conquest than Panama? Having the New World to protect under their Monroe doctrine, might they not choose to own it and command its trade? A strenuous President is in power at Washington; to what far regions might his ambitions not extend?

We may be sure that these apprehensions were felt by every Latin American when the full story of the Panama revolution went abroad. Here were the Yankees at last, come to their very doors. Foreign traders, uneasy over the prospects and anxious to emigrate South America against North America for trading purposes, played as best they could and are still playing, upon the chords of prejudice and passion. Without a doubt the President of Colombia has been and is now appealing to all South America to enter into an offensive and defensive alliance. Some understanding, leading that way, was reached long ago when the Diaz Monroe doctrine was proposed—a South American pact against any and every interloper. The latent hostility of Chile to the United States may be counted on. Venezuela, owing to our claims against her and our failure to interfere when Europe pressed hers, does not love us. Ecuador, the other day, expressed official sympathy for Colombia. Is it not probable that the envoys of the latter power are at work in every South American capital to secure the enunciation of a policy for bidding any foreign state to acquire sovereignty over Latin-American soil and to frame a joint ultimatum to the United States? What more natural under all the circumstances? What else is there left to Colombia to do in her own defense save, single-handed and alone, to enter a disastrous war?

Assuming that matters are so shaping themselves in South America, we have a fair explanation of the latest naval news. A powerful squadron is ordered here to await a summons to join the fleet of Rear Admiral Glass at Panama, thus making a large enough naval force combined to threaten every Spanish-American port on the Pacific side. Two battleships, carrying another Admiral have gone to Colon and back of them, conveniently stationed in the West Indies, is the North Atlantic fleet to which they belong. At a word the whole of the South American coasts may be patrolled by the strongest fleet ever seen in those waters. There can then be no sea-transfer of troops to Colombia and a land-transfer is impossible.

Perhaps the simple concentration of ships will checkmate the Colombian diplomacy; perhaps the mere threat of it will, as it did when the orders to Rear Admiral Watson in 1898, to go to Spain brought back Camara's fleet from Suez and made Watson's voyage unnecessary. As to that the events of December will probably make clear. Meanwhile the immense strategic utility of Hawaii—one of the strong arguments for its annexation—will have been demonstrated.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

(From Sunday's Daily.)

Curtis Plehu Iaukea has been selected as president of the Home Rule executive committee.

Governor Carter has issued a Thanksgiving proclamation in harmony with that of President Roosevelt. It appears in the By Authority column.

Matsuoka, one of the indicted "Ten Dollar Club" men, was arrested yesterday. He is regarded as chief of the whole immoral and lawless combination.

Carl Walters is on his way to Honolulu in the Sonoma, having been appointed manager of Hutchinson plantation. He was formerly manager of Lihue plantation.

The Republican club of the tenth precinct of the Fifth District, at a meeting held in the Achil warehouse, endorsed the appointments of Governor Carter and Dole.

Santinielmo Veleo, a Porto Rican, yesterday enlisted the aid of the police to recover his ten-year old daughter, who, he alleges, was stolen by a Porto Rican named Jacinto Perez. The latter is alleged to have enticed her to go with him while she was returning from school, and to have taken her to Wallaua.

♦ ♦ ♦

(From Sunday's Daily.)

The famous yacht "Hawaii" is to be sold at auction.

High Sheriff Brown has been notified of the suicide of a Chinese woman in Ewa district. Death was due to strychnine poisoning.

A meeting of democrats will be held this week to recommend to the Democratic National Committee the appointment of a committee man to succeed the late Col. W. H. Cornwell.

An incipient riot was started in Iwilei last evening by some sailors, but after one was knocked down by his fellows, they thought better of the matter and departed in peace.

F. M. Bechtel of the United States Immigration Bureau returned yesterday from a visit to Maui and Hawaii during which he investigated the condition of immigrants on those islands.

Deeds have been recorded of the transfer of various pieces of property of the Honolulu Investment Co. to the Fidelity Insurance Co. The latter corporation was organized and incorporated last month.

Suit for divorce has been filed by Hiram Kolomoku against Mrs. Kolomoku.

The Federal grand jury stands adjourned until Wednesday, to give its committee time for tabulating the House vouchers.

A. T. Atkinson, Superintendent of Public Instruction, is the only head of a Territorial department appointed on June 14, 1903, who has stayed put.

J. K. Burkett, normal instructor for Oahu and Kauai, left in the steamer Ke Au Hou yesterday evening to visit the schools of Kauai. Mr. Burkett

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HOW THE VOLCANO LOOKS FROM PAHALA'S SHORES

PAHALA (Hawaii), Nov. 18.—A black, black night, a soft mellow breeze, myriads of stars in the heavens, a heaving, gushing and crushing surf breaking on a rocky shore is a background for a hillside covered with sugar cane from which you look out ahead of you. There; what do you see? A black, black night and in the center of it a dull ruddy glow of smouldering fire. Now a dull red, then a white heat flame bordered by a tinge of muddy smoke crimson which tapers in various golden glows till it reaches the color of night. All night long such a spectacular fire is to be seen from Mokuaewoewo's flaming, belching and steaming cauldron. Ever varying in colors and mystical shapes of flaming sheets of fire from the time when the sun sinks low in the western sea, after the passing of a beautiful afterglow at eventide. So it keeps its constant change till the early rays of morning creep over the eastern horizon. And right then in the dawning of the morn comes to the early riser a view of a snow white summit and above it the volcanic fury. Pictures of artist, and pen of word painter strive in vain for a proper presentation of such a view. And yet to him who in the love of nature arises betimes and sees the morning aurora with the added luster of purity of snow and warm fascination of golden glowing volcano flames it is all there.

All this has been a daily sight in this section to those who revel in the beauties of these earthly creations. Every night some new kaleidoscopic furnace glow, every morning some grander tinge of sanded snowfield. Now and again a shock will rudely bring one to his own plane and allow him to know that the earth has quaked beneath him to assist in producing these gilded hues (what will and can be only) pictures of memory. The gallant lover of his country filled

with a pride for his Americanism can well feel the distinction which the elements of earth and sky are giving to his country's flag. There is the fire of the volcano for the red, the pure driven snow for the white and the azure of heaven for the blue. Indeed also a field of stars. Three cheers for the Red, White and Blue.

During the day time a mass of smoke is constantly rising above the volcano. What can be seen at the crater itself is known from the accounts of those who have been there.

The trip there is not a very arduous one and can be made on horseback with ease. In fact there is a cabin at a low elevation where one can rest at night and from it make the trip to the top and have a long stay there during the daylight hours. Volcano climbing is not an experiment in this section but a scientific as well as practical accomplishment requiring none of the more "strenuous" exertions of experienced mountaineers.

How long this phenomenon will last no one can tell but while it does those who see it will always think of it with a feeling of awe inspired wonder for the things which "God has wrought." So in this land of "Aloha Hawaii Nei" and hospitality you are at present given a treat of vision that may never again pass a traveler's eye.

Is it worth seeing? feeling? "doing?" It certainly is, for the most of those who wish to think of things grand, sublime, great and Godly. To the busy business man it would be a rest and recreation; to the scientist it is a study and to the tourist it is a thing worth talking about.

The trip from Honolulu is a fine one and can be made from both sides of the Island of Hawaii, either by way of Hilo or Honuapu. There is very little dust here now and the roads are in splendid shape.

AUGUST TOELLNER.

SHOULD ALIENS BE GIVEN ANY POLITICAL RIGHTS

Editor Advertiser: Should aliens be given any political rights? In Hawaii we have many aliens living amongst us, some of whom have brought large capital to the country and have done much to develop the wealth and resources of the Territory. From appreciation of this class a certain sympathy has arisen in the minds of some and suggestions made that they be given a voice in the politics of the country.

If we look into the history of the dealings of the nations of the world with aliens we will be astonished at the development. Improvement, I might say, which has slowly taken place in this respect. It is distinctly noticeable from the fact that some nations maintain the same antagonism towards aliens which obtained two thousand years ago.

In ancient times the residence of aliens in a nation was not tolerated and when an alien vessel was wrecked on a coast the crew was ruthlessly slain. Some of the old customs or rights to land on the coasts of England, Germany, and France included the right to wrecks which should accidentally be thrown upon the beach. Gradually, because, perhaps, a living body was more valuable than a dead one, the crews and passengers were enslaved, the slaves being as much a part of the rights as the inanimate flotsam and jetsam which came ashore. Probably owing to Christ's teachings, which spread rapidly in the first two centuries of this era, a more merciful course was pursued with regard to aliens thus wrecked and they were allowed to return to their own country, and eventually their vessels were repaired and they were assisted.

Afterwards right of residence was granted and we find instances of governments soliciting immigration of certain classes of aliens on account of their skill, as weavers, jewelers, etc. Still the statutes prohibited the purchase or inheritance by aliens of real property or the appointing of an alien executor or administrator.

Gradually the right to purchase and devise and inherit real property was

TO BENEFIT MILITIAMEN

Regimental Labor Bureau
for National Guard
of Hawaii.

GOV. CARTER TAKES OFFICE

(Continued from page 1.)

legitimate end and stands or falls by its ideals.

Fellow citizens, that is what I intend to strive for, and it is to reach that end that I need your utmost help. It is your interests, not mine, that I shall serve.

Our Island home, my fellow citizens, is a beautiful one. There are few more beautiful. The colors of Italy and Greece, the scenic beauties of Spain, the marvels of India's vast plains and Africa's grand plateaus may be vaunted, but none of them can reach the rich coloring of sea and sky, the cool, varying greens of our tropical forests, the rich shadows of our receding valleys, the soft breezes which waft the sweet perfume of our beautiful flowers, and the gentle tenderness of our climate. I love Hawaii, from the rugged crown of Mauna Loa to the sunlit breakers that dash upon the fringing coral reefs.

But it is not our beauty that we must consider; there are other and more practical things that you and I must study.

Hawaii has a present, and also a future. Her present gives her great resources. Her rich plains and her mountain slopes; her recurrent showers and the limpid waters from her valleys give her exuberant crops, which support all her population in comparative affluence. There are few countries in the world so blessed—few whose present is more prosperous.

The future—that grand and wonderful future which is looming before us, portentous with great events, will find the Territory of Hawaii a central figure. The Pacific is going to be the theater of the world's history. The untold tale of human existence is going to be unfolded about the shores and in the waters of earth's mightiest ocean.

The waters of this ocean wash the coasts of continents—on one of which is the oldest empire, on another the mightiest Republic the world has ever seen.

Our small Territory is geographically so situated that the great lines of commerce must pass our doors. In Hawaii, the Occident and the Orient meet. In Hawaii the Anglo-Saxon population of Australia shakes hands with the equally sturdy population of North America. It remains with Hawaii to wield her influence to make herself great.

When I consider this; when I realize that the peace, the prosperity, the honor and the happiness of this my birthplace are staked for four long years on the issues of this day, I humbly pray for the wisdom, the patience, the fairness, the clear judgment and ability so greatly needed.

It is no light burden which is put upon me. In that it is an honor, I am proud. In that it is a trust put upon me to give the best I have to my fellow citizens, I accept it.

I shall aim in my executive control to give this Territory an administration frugal in public expenditure, thus lightening the burdens of the poor.

I intend to be scrupulously honest in the payment of all governmental debts and obligations, thus sacredly preserving our good faith and credit. To all there will be fair treatment.

As a true Republican and a good citizen, I hope by my conduct and actions to allay many of these jealousies and the feelings which seem to exist, unnecessarily and unhappily, in our midst.

Times change, and we have to change with them. If we are to reach the full fruition of our position and wield an influence in the future, perhaps as a sovereign state, it can only be by the union of all elements—by harmony, with one end in view.

As a man born and bred in this country, I am an Hawaiian in thought and feeling. In all the Islands of the broad Pacific there is no aboriginal people equal to the Hawaiians—the flower of all Polynesia. Among them and with them, I hope to carry out the traditions of the Anglo-Saxon race from which I spring, that point towards liberty of thought, freedom of speech, and a high standard of virtue.

In taking this high office, with all its advantages and all its heavy burdens, I ask you to grant me your indulgence in my errors of judgment or misplaced confidence.

Believe me, my honored fellow citizens, I take this position not for gain, not for emolument, not for pride, not for popularity, not for power, but because, in my humble way, while my life lasts, I desire to do all the good I can.

I know that in taking charge of your affairs as I do this day, I must sacrifice many friendships, and so much of my domestic felicity as service, night and day in your interests will require, I should not be worthy if I did not, I know that I will often be misunderstood; that is what I expect. But this I will say, at the outset of my career as Governor: that no matter what my friendships may be; no matter what the misunderstandings may be, I George Robert Carter, will be constant and faithful in your service—will give you the best that is in me, and will be ever honest and honorable in my conduct. I will also strive, that when I lay down my office and another takes it, I shall be able to look you in the face and say, I have done my best; my conscience is clear.

But I shall want more; I shall want to say: I was born a Polynesian, reared among Hawaiians. The crowning work of my life was in representing the administration of the United States among the Hawaiians, and that there are not a few among them who join me in this: That the highest standard in the world, the thing that I am most absolutely proud of, the thing that is greater and grander than any Polynesian ideal, is THAT I AM AN AMERICAN CITIZEN. May the word American ring from Hawaii to Nihau among the most earnest, most loyal, most patriotic people under the Stars and Stripes.

It is with such objects and such aims that I take up my Governorship.

JAS. W. GIRVIN.

PLANTERS MEET AND DISCUSS SUGAR INDUSTRY

It is with deep regret that I have to record the death of Mr. Joseph B. Atherton, one of your trustees, who, at the time of his death, held the office of vice-president.

In conclusion, I wish to mention that the reports of various committees will be submitted, as usual, for consideration, and I trust much good will result therefrom.

Once more, allow me to remind you of that true proverb: "In Union there is Strength."

The president's address was received with applause and was approved.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

W. O. Smith, secretary of the Association, reported in part as follows:

"Owing to the death of Mr. J. B. Atherton, which occurred on April 7th, Mr. E. D. Tenney was appointed to fill the vacancy on the Board and was elected vice-president.

"Death of Mr. Atherton—Mr. J. B. Atherton was one of the oldest of those interested in the promotion of the sugar industry of these islands. He was one of those who formed the first organization of sugar planters and was ever an earnest and faithful member.

"His death was regretted by all and at a meeting of the trustees of the Association appropriate resolutions of respect were adopted.

"Committees—The standing committees appointed at the last annual meeting were upon the following subjects: Labor, Cultivation, Fertilization, Irrigation, Handling and Transportation of Cane, Manufacture, Machinery, Utilization of By-Products, Diseases of Cane, Forestry, Experiment Station.

"The chairman of each of these committees with possible exception of one or more who have been prevented, will present a report upon the subject assigned to the committee.

"The value of these committee reports is becoming more and more manifest and many of them reflect great credit upon those charged with their preparation.

"Hawaiian Planters' Monthly—This periodical, which has been published monthly since April, 1882, has during the past year maintained its high standard. It is being more and more sought for abroad in sugar growing countries and many extracts and quotations from it are found in the sugar journals of other countries.

"Papers and information on any of the phases of the sugar industry and subjects relating thereto are always welcome by the editor.

"Experiment Station—The report of the committee on this section will doubtless deal fully with this subject. The importance of the work can hardly be too greatly emphasized. The experiments in cane cultivation and irrigation, and with various varieties of cane as also the results of chemical analysis and experiments are of very great scientific and practical benefit.

"The station has been during the past year under the charge of Professor C. F. Eckart assisted by an able corps of competent men.

"Forestry—The organization of a Government Board of Agriculture and Forestry is deserving of more than passing notice.

"For many years the subject of forest preservation has been discussed and efforts have been made both by the Government, this Association and individual land owners to encourage the protection and planting of forests. A great deal has been accomplished in this direction, but under the act passed at the last session of the Legislature to provide for the encouragement and protection of Agriculture, Horticulture and Forestry, provision has been made for the prosecuting of the work in an organized and systematic manner.

"Public spirited and qualified citizens have been appointed upon this Board and with the powers granted by the act and the help which will be afforded by assistants in the various districts of the Islands, it is to be hoped that great advance will be made in the matter of the conservation of the forests and in tree planting.

"The Bureau of Forestry under the department of Agriculture at Washington is taking a lively interest in the subject and there seems to be good reason to believe that more will be accomplished in these directions than ever before."

ADJOURN FOR INAUGURATION.

After the re-election of the old trustees the association adjourned at 10:30 o'clock to attend the inauguration of Governor Carter, in a body.

THE NEW OFFICERS.

Upon the opening of the afternoon session at 1:30 o'clock President Isenberg took the chair and reported the results of the meeting of the trustees. The officers elected were as follows:

President—E. D. Tenney.

Vice President—F. M. Swanz.

Secretary and Treasurer—W. O. Smith.

Auditor—G. H. Robertson.

Mr. Tenney then took the chair making a brief address in which he thanked the trustees and the association for the honor conferred upon him and promised to use his best efforts to further the objects for which the association is organized and for the promotion of the sugar industry of Hawaii.

LABOR REPORT POSTPONED.

W. M. Giffard, chairman of the committee on labor, asked for further time, saying that the statistics were not all in and he was therefore unable to present his report. The report will probably be made today at the executive session of the association, where there will be ample opportunity for discussion.

REPORT ON CULTIVATION.

Geo. F. Renton reported for the committee on cultivation. He said that it was difficult to make a new report, as in the past the subject had been so fully and ably presented. In addition he was restricted, as other committees

had already reported on the subject.

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The New England Mutual Life Insurance Company, of Boston.
The Aetna Fire Insurance Company, of Hartford, Conn.
The Alliance Assurance Company, of London.

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DONATIONS TO
KONA ORPHANAGE

Kona Orphanage, Kailua, Hawaii,
November 16th, 1903.

Editor Advertiser: The following is
the report of Kona Orphanage for the
month of October:

EXPENSES.	
Wages	\$ 46.00
Salaries	360.00
Food	73.63
Incidental supplies, clothing, bedding, and feed for stock and poultry	115.93
Total	\$595.56

RECEIPTS.

Mrs. Sallee	\$ 1.00
Earth League and Christian Endeavor at Hollywood, Cal.	2.80
A Friend	2.00
Mr. C. M. Cooke	100.00
Jas. B. Wallis, Modesto, Cal.	5.00
Miss Sarah Cork, Modesto, Cal.	5.00
Y. P. S. C. E. of Christian church of Modesto, Cal.	2.20
A Friend in New York	1.10
J. W. Carruthers, Boston, Mass.	1.10
Miss A. Case, New York	3.00
Miss Helen L. James	6.00
Mrs. A. E. Beard, Modesto, Cal.	1500.00
Taken in at Orphanage	21.00
Total	\$1650.10

OTHER CONTRIBUTIONS.

Mrs. E. O. Marques, Honolulu, clothing;
Mrs. Hall, Honolulu, clothing;
Miss Rhoda Green, Honolulu, new
clothing; Miss Nellie Schofield, Honolulu,
magazines; Chambers Drug Co.,
Honolulu, chewing gum and tooth
wash; Mrs. A. M. Wilcox, Honolulu,
made six shirts; Friends at Kamehameha
School, two hats and seraps for
mending; Mrs. Kohokuolani, Maui,
clothing; Mr. Shodgrass, clothing; Miss
James, clothing; Miss Beard, clothing;
Mrs. Monroe, Tarrytown, N. Y.,
magazines; Friends in California, a
hundred pounds dried prunes; Mrs.
Shoemaker, Modesto, Cal., three quarts
apple preserves, one quart peach preserves;
Mrs. Beard, Modesto, Cal., clothing;
Mrs. Ferguson, Modesto, Cal., one
quart plum jelly; Mrs. Haydon, Modesto,
Cal., two quarts fig preserves and
one quart plum jelly; Mrs. M. E. Duff,
Modesto, Cal., one quart jelly; Mrs. E.
Pledger, Modesto, Cal., one qt. pear
preserves; Mrs. J. W. Simons, Modesto,
Cal., one quart peach preserves;
Mrs. K. C. Huse, Modesto, Cal., one
quart fig preserves; Mrs. Susan Williams,
Modesto, Cal., two quarts loganberries;
Mrs. A. E. Beard, Modesto, Cal., two quarts
peaches; Mrs. James B. Wallis, Modesto, Cal.,
twelve quarts apricots; Mrs. T. K. Beard, Modesto,
Cal., sixteen pounds almond nuts.

Five children entered the home during
the month of October, three native
Hawaiians, two of whom are girls aged
ten and twelve years, and one boy
eight years old. Their father and
mother are dead. Two French Porto
Bleu girls, ages three and seven
years, whose parents had deserted
them.

Teachers and children join me in
thanks to all the above named people.
There are fifty-six children here. We
need a shed for the children to play
under when it rains. We need a laundry,
we need bath rooms at the boys' building
and we need a school house. I asked
the Board of Education to build a schoolhouse
and supply teachers, but it will be two years before
they have any money which they could use
for that purpose. Two of the buildings
need to be painted. We need another tank
to insure sufficient water
for the dry season.

A good many people are inquiring
what we would like for Xmas presents.
We need money more than anything.

Would be very thankful for clothing,
especially strong new clothing, not too
light in color. Dry goods and groceries
are always useful. The children would
enjoy apples and nuts, and books for
their library, pictures for the walls and
some of Miller's candy. We have plenty
of toys and dolls that came last

Xmas.

Money for the Orphanage may be de-
posited at the banking house of Bishop
& Co.

WANTS TEST OF
WHOLE COUNTY ACT

As was expected, the Supreme Court
have held the Board of Public Institution
an illegal body, which however,
does not affect the validity of the
County Act. But it is believed that
there are other serious if not fatal
defects in the county bill notably in
the matter of its final passage. If
this be true, it would be the height
of folly to launch county government
before the entire measure has been
passed upon by the Supreme Court.
Proper issues should be framed and
presented for judicial determination at
once, or as soon as possible.—Maui
News.

♦♦♦

ONE OF BOYD'S
LAND EXCHANGES

If Governor Carter would look back
over the land exchanges made during
the incumbency of Mr. Boyd he might
get some interesting data. One lot for
which the Government had been re-
ceiving \$500 per annum rental was
given in exchange for a narrow strip
that would not sell for \$1000 in the best
of times. Taking eight years' rental as
a basis of value for tax assessment
purposes the owner of the narrow strip
did fairly well.—Hilo Herald.

POLICEMAN'S MURDERER
IN SHADOW OF GALLows

Revolver With Two Empty Chambers Found
Where Officer Died—Coroner's Jury Fixes
Crime on Mun Chung.

Mun Chung, alias Ho Young, must
the revolver. I saw the officer fall as
I grabbed the Chinaman. He fell on
his back. I turned him over to the
Parker boys."

A FATAL WOUND.

Dr. J. T. McDonald who made an
autopsy on Mahelona said he found a
sufficient cause of death in a gunshot
wound in the neck, in which there was
an irregular opening. The bullet passed
out below the shoulder, having passed
slightly downward through the
neck. The bullet struck a vital part,
and no man could live after receiving
such a wound. The bullet had penet-
rated his standing collar, and there
were no powder stains on the linen.

CHINAMAN ADMITTED CRIME.

William Crawford, the Chinese inter-
preter, saw the murderer just after the
shooting, at Liliha street. He saw
Apana coming with a group of men.
"I went into the crowd," said he, "and
saw a person whose face was covered
with mud. A boy carried a lantern
and I took it from him and held it
to the prisoner's face and looked at
him closely, and said to him in Chinese:
'Hello, Mun Chung, what's the
matter?' He said, 'Me caught with
some chickens. I try to get away,
when I was shot in the nose, 'and I shot him back.' The only
wounds Mun Chung received on his
face were made by fists after the
shooting was all over and when he
was being overpowered by Charley
Clark, Jr., and the Parker boys.

Special Officer Apana, who was first
accosted by young Clark when he went
for assistance after first discovering
the Chinaman in his yard, appears not
to have wished to get muddled up in
any midnight affairs, owing to the fact
that he had on a pair of clean white
trousers, a white shirt and a new hat,
that he did not wish to have harmed.

He therefore turned young Clark over
to the Chinaman. He said yesterday that
he had told young Clark to wait until
he could get his clothes changed and
he would then search for the powder.
The Chinaman was lying, and then learned he was dead. I knew
Mun Chung to be a chicken thief
because I had bailed him out several
times."

SONNAMBULIST
WALKED TO DEATH

E. K. Naauao, the Juror in Judge
Robinson's court who failed to appear
the first of the week on account of an
accident, died on Thursday. He was
on the panel trying Kapiolani Estate
vs. J. G. Faria, and under agreement
the trial was concluded with but eleven
jurors.

It was stated in court simply that
Naauao had been injured by falling off
of a building on Saturday. The accident
would appear to have been of a
more sensational nature. Naauao is
now said to have been walking in his
sleep, when he fell from a high porch
or balcony.

Judge Robinson lost a juror at a former
term of court, who had been drawn on a case the afternoon previous
to his death. This was the late George
Patterson, a veteran white hackdriver.

GIRLHOOD'S PERILS.

"Sweet sixteen" is an age of
which poets have sung rapturously.
Mothers know that girlhood is not all romance and
roses. The growing girl needs
plenty of strength to fit her for
the duties of maturity. There
is but one real source of strength,
and that is digested food. But
so many lassies in the early teens
will not eat what is good for them;
they have no appetite, they say, and even when they do
force food down their throats, it disagrees with them. Hence
they are gaunt, white-faced and
narrow-shouldered. Kind friends
of the family remark that the
darling of the household is going
into a decline, or that she
looks as if galloping consumption
might get hold of her some day.

Let no mother be scared. Thousands of just such slender,
debilitated, fragile girls have
grown into rosy, handsome, robust
women because they built
and toned themselves up for
the day.

The Chinaman caught him and the chickens
in his big pockets began to squawk. I then said, "Oh, it's a chicken
thief we've got." He took the chickens
out and gave two to me. In his
pocket he had a belt which was stuffed
with grass to prevent it from sounding.

This had been taken from the
chicken coop. We walked down the
street and met the two Parker boys.
I had left the officer and prisoner twenty-
feet ahead. We heard the Chinaman
say to the officer he had a bag
of chickens and some eggs back in the
lot. The policeman came alone with the
Chinaman. We followed them to a
place in a corner of the lot near Kukui
lane. One of the boys hit a match
and began looking for the bag. The
Chinaman said "no, no, farther along."

Two minutes after the Chinaman and
policeman went along beyond us; we
heard a shot. I ran up and heard
Mahelona groaning as if he had been shot
in the windpipe. You could hear him
for quite a distance. I ran up to the
two and grabbed the Chinaman's right
hand in which he had a pistol, which
he was pointing at me. They were
struggling, the policeman having the
Chinaman by his coat collar. I got
the pistol away from him with my left
hand and grabbed his queue with the
same hand, at the same time putting
my right arm over his neck to choke
him. In about a second the policeman
got his own revolver out and shot
twice, one bullet striking me in the
right arm. I dropped the revolver
and had to let the Chinaman go as I
felt that I was going to faint. I yelled
to Mahelona in native that he had shot
me. He evidently did not have his
senses and he kept on firing. The
Chinaman tried to get away but I
wrapped his queue around my fist and
held on. The Parker boys finally
came. We struggled and I pushed
him away so he could not get near

the Chinaman.

♦♦♦

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over the land exchanges made during
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COMMERCIAL NEWS

The sale of the bonds was of course the week's chief event of interest commercially. Among the bankers there is every feeling of satisfaction over the manner in which the sale was negotiated by Secretary Carter and the price obtained in New York. Still in some quarters it was expected that there would be a better bid in view of the premium at which United States twos were held, and the approval of Territorial bonds by Secretary Shaw. One broker who has given considerable study to the bids sent in, remarks the clever form in which Fisk & Robinson's tender was put. The bid was for just one dollar more, than one-sixteenth of one per cent above par. The bidders probably estimated that there would be one bid at par, and then figuring a little further that some one might bid just a trifle above par. So to make certain Fisk & Robinson put in a bid of just one dollar more than one hundred and one-sixteenth of one per cent, making the \$626 in excess of a million dollars.

WHERE THE MONEY WILL GO.

Treasurer Kepoikai has already made arrangements with the local banks for the transportation of the million dollars to Honolulu. The rate of exchange between New York and Honolulu is one-half of one per cent, but the local banks have agreed to give the government the benefit of the San Francisco rate and will transport the coin for one-fourth of one per cent.

The disposition of the million dollars, which will be placed at the disposal of the government in gold coin, has not been decided upon. A tentative list of the places in which the money is to be put has already been made but is of course subject to change. The legislature appropriated over two million dollars and it will be up to the Territorial authorities to say how the division of funds is to be made. The money can only be used for public improvements under the organic act, and the current expenses must come from tax receipts and government realizations. The one great question to be settled in this connection, is what proportion the counties and what the Territory will receive from the loan money, or rather whether the counties have a right to the expenditure of any of it.

CASH IN THE TREASURY.

At the banks there is the same old complaint of a shortage in money, due to the tax collections, although the state of the Territorial treasury does not bear out the complaint. As a matter of fact there is now in the Treasury a little less than \$200,000, although all the taxes from the other islands have not been forthcoming as yet. A goodly part of this amount will be wiped out as well when all the registered warrants are paid. Treasurer Kepoikai said yesterday that he was ready to take up all the warrants held by the banks.

Although over \$800,000 have probably been paid into the governmental coffers within the past month the bulk of it has again been distributed. Two loans of \$150,000 each which had been made, were paid, in addition to about \$300,000 in outstanding warrants. So the balance remaining in the treasury is less than \$200,000. Probably as much as that is also tied up on the other islands or else is on the way to Honolulu, but there does not appear to be very much ground for the complaint the bankers are making.

After January 1st there will be even less trouble on this score as the county act authorizes county treasurers to deposit their funds in the banks of the Territory. The

Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co.

VERY ANNOYING

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents.

German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co.

OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Co.

OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., General Agents.

General Insurance Co. for Sea River and Land Transport of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

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T. K. JAMES, Proprietor.

Private apartments, en suite and single. Finest appointed and furnished house in Hawaii. Mosquito proof throughout. Hotel street, near Alakea.

YOUR SUGAR CROP

Depends on the right quantity and quality of Ammonium it has to feed upon. Nitrogen (Ammonia) being the principal material removed from the soil by sugar cane.

A few dollars' worth of

Nitrate of Soda

(The Standard Ammoniate.)

fed to each acre of growing cane will give surprising results.

Planters should read our Bulletin giving results of Agricultural Experiment Station trials. They are sent free. Send name on Post Card.

WILLIAM S. MYERS, Director.

12-16 John St., New York,

U. S. A.

MUST BID FOR TRANSPORT COAL

The War Department will advertise for bids for furnishing coal for transports in Honolulu. Captain Williamson has received no definite information as to this but expects the call for tenders to come very soon.

The next transport from San Francisco will probably not get here until about the eighth of December. Only one transport month now leaves San Francisco, sailing on the first. The Manila transport leaves on the fifteenth of every month.

At present, temporary orders are that transports shall stop in Honolulu both coming and going, and the permanency of the order will depend upon the price of coal in Honolulu. The present agreement with the Merchants' Association is not satisfactory to the War Department and a new contract must be made.

ENGINEER SAVED A PASSENGER

The Ke Au Hou, which arrived yesterday from Kauai, met with such rough weather in Kauai channel that a Portuguese woman was almost washed overboard. Chief Engineer Gardner saved the woman as she was swept by a sea toward the rail. He was also washed along, his head striking a stanchion, almost rendering him unconscious. He held on to the woman, however, and prevented a tragedy. Captain Tullett thereupon ordered all passengers into the cabins. The latter were flooded while the steamer headed into the sea.

PIONEER MILL READY TO GRIND

LAHAINA, Nov. 21.—Rev. Komura is doing excellent work at the Japanese Mission in this town. Rev. F. Tokimasa, his predecessor, has been transferred to a Mission in Honolulu, near the Waikiki road.

At the Pioneer Mill it is expected that a little cane will be run through at the close of the week. The regular grinding season will probably begin on Monday next.

A concert in aid of the Kindergarten will be given this Saturday evening at Kindergarten Hall. The proceeds will be devoted to the purchase of additional chairs and other much needed articles. On account of the large attendance at the daily sessions of the school, some of the children are now obliged to sit on boxes or on the floor.

Mrs. Olsen and her son Reidar are enjoying a vacation in Honolulu.

Mr. Gibbs, the manager of the Olowalu Plantation, has been somewhat indisposed, but is now able to attend to business as usual. Mrs. Gibbs and her children were visiting friends in Lahaina on Tuesday.

The pupils of the Lahainaluna Industrial School have enjoyed a rare treat this week. Rev. W. D. Westervelt of Honolulu has given two very entertaining and instructive lectures on China and Japan.

The lectures were illustrated with numerous lantern views taken by Mr. Westervelt during his recent trip to the Orient.—Maui News.

THE BYSTANDER

Interrogation points began to show in the eyes of the guests. The hostess became uneasy and went twice to the door to look down the driveway to the gate. In the brilliant dining room the finishing touches had long since been put upon the table and the candelabra were lighted and the handpainted menu cards were all in place. The neat little cubes of ice, made to order with hollows in them to hold the oysters were beginning to melt; and in the kitchen the chef paced impatiently up and down, while the Japanese serving women sat mute and anxious attired in their social best. Everybody was ready to proceed save one—and he was the Distinguished Stranger in whose honor the feast was to be given. A half hour passed beyond the dinner moment and then the telephone rang: "A thousand pardons, madame, but I cannot come," exclaimed a muffled voice. "I will explain later." And so at the feast was a chair in which sat, throughout the courses, glaring the hostess out of countenance, the Specter of a Snub.

But there is another story to tell. Some two hours before the feast was to begin the Distinguished Stranger said to a friend, "My dear fellow, I feel as if I would like to have a dip in the surf before dinner. What say to a trip to the Annex?"

The two started for the trolley and before long, accoutered in their bathing suits, were ready for the plunge. The ocean was full of tidal life and the waves rolled in like charging battalions while, gallantly breasting them, our visitors struck out. From far away there soon came a muffled shout; the Distinguished Stranger was in trouble. One could see his legs twist up towards the sky while he seemed to be groping on the bottom. His friend was diving too—but alas! it was of no avail. The gentleman from abroad had lost his false teeth and the tide had carried them beyond reach of any but the frolicsome mermaids.

When the Distinguished Stranger landed you wouldn't have known him. His nose seemed to have drooped suddenly as if searching for his chin and his cheeks were sunken into deep hollows. Even his disposition had altered. When he had dressed he said to a friend, "I was going out to dinner, but blank it, I think I'll just get a plate of soup at the Annex and turn in."

Perhaps this will be news to the hostess who, at last accounts, had received more apologies but no explanations.

Kepoikai has always, since he became Treasurer, felt himself independent of the Governor, who is the appointive power. Last March he had the colossal nerve to address the Legislature officially over the Governor's head, pointing out that, although he (Kepoikai) had submitted to the Executive an Emergency bill item, the latter had neglected to send it to the Senate and House. Mr. Kepoikai therefore sent it on his own account to be placed in the estimates of the Governor. Should a cabinet officer of the President address Congress independently of his chief a request for his resignation would come in half an hour afterward—and he would get out without words. But Kepoikai, like others of his ilk, always rushes in where wise men fear to tread. He is a good specimen of the unsophisticated native inflamed by a little brief authority and worked like a marionette by shrewd conspirators behind him and out of sight. And this reminds me that he was claimed by the enemy, doubtless with good reason, when he was appointed. The Independent of Dec. 12, said that the Republicans favorable to Kepoikai "were put on the gridiron to force their sincerity. That much was insisted upon them and they then gave way to a recognition of the Hawaiian, thereby acceding to our demands. And how was it done and who did it? Not because they wished to but because a BITTER PILL WAS GIVEN THEM TO SWALLOW."

Rastus paid his respects to all the officials yesterday and after reading them the glowing eulogy of himself—written by himself—which appears in the American and possibly the Senegambian "Who's Who," assured them of his continued support. Rastus has a profound respect for his own standing in the community and feels that no occasion is complete unless his views and his picture are char-coaled on its face. It was Corporal Flynn who described the battle of Waterloo as an affair where the Duke of Wellington called out "Is Corporal Flynn present? He is? Well then let the battle proceed." But Rastus goes the Duke one better. He won't wait to be asked for, but walks into headquarters and tells the Duke and his officers that they are at liberty to begin fighting at any time and that, as long as they conduct themselves fairly towards the enemy, they may be reasonably sure of his approval, sah.

Any grand jury of this Territory, not organized with enough men in it to acquit their culprit friends or the culprit friends of the court, can find sufficient rascality in any Legislature Hawaii has had, to send several boulder statesmen to jail. I set this down as a general proposition from which there is no dissent among people who are aware what the boodle element of the Legislature has uniformly done for a living and how it has escaped indictment.

I see that a Hilo delegation is down with a Little petition which it hopes to get some of the big commercial houses here to sign. Punch's advice of "Don't" applies very well to a request of this sort. I venture to say that the facts about Little are thoroughly known at Washington and that they are enough to keep the Hilo Judge from getting any office whatever at the hands of President Roosevelt, least of all a judicial one. Furthermore the President cannot, under all the circumstances, look with leniency upon people who try to foist such a man as Little upon his administration. If they do it without knowing all about the Judge, the President has a right to suspect their good faith and public spirit; on the other hand if they do it knowing all about him, then he may suspect their motives. In either case the signer goes on the executive interrogation list.

About every other woman in the city is making a collection of Kalakaua coins, in the hope that some day they will make her rich, or at least furnish pin money for a good many weeks. When the dimes were first taken out of circulation by speculators, there was a number of women who bemoaned the ease with which they let riches slip out of their grasp. I know one young lady who had nearly fifty dollars in dimes just before they became valuable, and who figures that she might have been worth several thousand dollars now if she had been able to sell them at present prices and bought sugar stock at the low figures then prevailing. You can hardly find a Hawaiian coin anywhere now-a-days and the banks have long since quit taking them in. Quarters are most in demand by the women speculators, although the halves and dollars are also scarce. I am afraid it will be a good long time though, before the coins will be worth any more than they now are, and the chances are that about next January they won't be worth much more than fifty cents on the dollar.

I have often wondered how the convicts working at Thomas Square manage to put in the day, week after week and month after month. It would seem as if the park would be clean enough some time to satisfy the most fastidious, but every day, rain or shine you will find the same half dozen men laboriously picking

(Continued from Page 4.)

up leaves and twigs, smoothing down the grass and polishing the bark on the trees. If a Japanese yard boy was put at the job, he would manage to keep the place in apple pie order, by putting in a couple of hours' work every morning and still have the rest of the day for loafing. But the half dozen husky men from Oahu Prison labor patiently eight or nine hours each day, and always manage to leave enough work for the next day. Still it is a pretty good illustration of the difference between convict and free labor. In a good many states the convicts are farmed out to manufacturers and the state profits by the arrangement, but it would hardly do to try the experiment here. Warden Henry has tried a long time to get machinery installed in Oahu Prison so that he might make his wards of some benefit to the Territory, but the legislature has never seen fit to follow his suggestion.

There is a little legal bill of \$500 or \$1,000 floating around somewhere between the departments in the Capitol building which no one wants to pay. The firm of Kinney & McClanahan, of which Judge Cooper is now a member, sent in the bill to Superintendent Cooper and Mr. Cooper turned it over to the Attorney General's Department. It is a bill for legal services in connection with the county act test. When Superintendent Cooper first called the legality of the law into question he suggested that a test be made in the Supreme Court. Governor Dole, Secretary Carter and the other heads of departments all took the view that the Board of Public Institutions was all right, but Cooper whose office was practically wiped out of existence by the county act and whose remaining duties were given to the board felt differently. Attorney General Andrews sued out a mandamus on behalf of Governor Dole et al., and to get possession of the wharves and harbors and as he couldn't very well represent both parties to the suit at once, Superintendent Cooper had to employ outside legal counsel. Cooper won before Judge Gear and in the Supreme Court, but when the bill came in he had no funds which could be drawn upon to pay it. In that emergency he called on the Attorney General's Department, but Andrews passed it up as well on the same grounds, so the bill still remains unpaid.

Strange how many people there are in Honolulu who want something for nothing. Kerr's opening the other night drew about all of this class there is in the city, and what a mob it was. People who really wanted to attend the opening couldn't get within ten yards of the doors, such a jam was there in front of the building, of people who had hopes of getting a free sewing machine or pair of shoes. And the men and boys in the crowd outnumbered the women about three to one. Every one who came out of the one door was given a ticket with a number, and some boys and men made a half dozen round trips. One Portuguese youngster got enough free tickets for every member in the family, and there were thirteen, as he announced after coming out with the last ticket, which he said was for the baby.

Judge Estee did not agree with some of the curb-stone lawyers and with that eminent polo-publicist, Sam Parker, in the belief that the United States Court had nothing to do with the vouchers of the Territorial Legislature. When he went to the Coast Judge Estee was wrought up about the vouchers and promised, on his return, to investigate them. Death, however, intervened. What is being done by the Federal Grand Jury, simply carries out his intent and it shows that the high sense of public duty which actuated him was not interfered with his bones.

By the way, I wonder if Foreman Parker thinks that his eagerness to take the voucher business out of the hands of one of the most honorable and public-spirited grand juries ever convened in these islands is misunderstood by anybody.



Falling Hair

Prevented by Warm Shampoos of CUTICURA SOAP, followed by light dressings of CUTICURA, purest of emollient Skin 'Cures. This treatment at once stops falling hair, clears the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, soothes irritated, itching surfaces, stimulates the hair follicles, supplies the roots with energy and nourishment, and makes the hair grow on a clean, wholesome scalp, when all else fails.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour, consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle, CUTICURA OINTMENT, to instantly relieve itching, irritation, and inflammation, and soothe and heal; and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood. A SINGLE SET is often sufficient to cure the severest humour, when all other remedies fail. Sold throughout the world. AUST. DEPOT: R. TOWNS & CO., Sydney, N. S. W. SO. AFRICAN DEPOT: LENNON LTD., Cape Town, Natal, Port Elizabeth. "All about the Skin, Scalp, and Hair," post free. POTTER CO. LTD., Boston, U. S. A.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE

IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

Coughs, Colds, Asthma and Bronchitis.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Vice Chancellor SIR W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in court that DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE; that the whole story of the defendant, Foreman, was deliberate untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to. See the Times, July 18, 1884.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN OF EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep WITHOUT HEADACHE, and INVIGORATES the nervous system when exhausted. It is the GREAT SPECIFIC FOR CHOLERA, DYSENTERY and DIARRHOEA.

The General Board of Health, London, reports that it ACTS as a CHARM; one dose generally sufficient.

Dr. Gibbon, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states: "Two doses completely cured me of diarrhoea."

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is the true palliative in NEURALGIA, GOUT, CANCER, TOOTHACHE, RHEUMATISM.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE rapidly cures short all attacks of EPILEPSY, SPASMS, COLIC, PALPITATION, HYSTERIA.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The immense sale of this Remedy has given rise to many Unscrupulous Imitations.

N. B.—Every Bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the Government Stamp the name of the Inventor, DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE. Sold in bottles 1/4d, 2d 9d and 4d 6d, by all chemists.

Sole Manufacturer, J. T. Davenport, Limited, London.

DEFAULTING POSTMASTER BROUGHT TO HONOLULU

Senator Baldwin's Assistant in Maui Postoffice Indicted for a Shortage of Over Eight Hundred Dollars.

Manuel C. Ross, assistant postmaster at Puunene, Maui, is in Oahu prison on a charge of embezzling between eight and nine hundred dollars of postal monies. Ross was indicted by the Federal grand jury last week and United States Marshal Hendry arrested the defaulting postmaster at Wailuku and brought him to Honolulu on the Kinau Saturday morning.

Ross's peculations have been going on for some time. The discovery of the shortage was made by Postoffice Inspector Bricker in October and the indictment followed at the present term of court. Ross is said to have confessed his guilt and he is expected to plead guilty when brought before Judge Dole in the Federal court this morning.

H. P. Baldwin is the postmaster at Puunene and Ross practically had charge of the postoffice, receiving a very good salary as assistant. For this reason it is hard to understand the cause which led him to make use of funds belonging to the United States government. The entire shortage in Ross's account is \$837, which is the amount he is alleged in the indictment to have embezzled. There are two counts to the indictment, one charging him with the theft of about \$600 from the money order department, while the other count alleges embezzlement from postage stamp sales.

The thief is said to have been going on since last February and to have continued up to the last of October. When the postoffice inspector checked up the accounts of the Puunene postoffice in October he discovered a shortage of between eight and nine hundred dollars. The most of the money was shown to have been missing from receipts on the sale of money orders. Ross was taxed with

the crime and is said to have admitted the shortage. The money was taken in small amounts at various periods from February 1st to October 31st, 1903.

Immediately upon being informed of the shortage Senator Baldwin, as postmaster, discharged his assistant. Puunene is a fourth class postoffice and the clerks are not under civil service rules. Mr. Baldwin, who was Ross' bondsman, also made good the amount of the shortage and the money was forwarded to Washington.

The indictment against Ross was found by the Federal grand jury now in session in this city and the warrant was placed in the hands of United States Marshal E. R. Hendry on Wednesday. Mr. Hendry went to Maui on the Niihau and arrested Ross at Wailuku, then drove overland to Lahaina, taking the Kinau for Honolulu with his prisoner on Saturday morning.

Ross is a young man of Portuguese and Hawaiian parentage and has always borne a good reputation at Puunene, where he was born. He is said to have admitted the shortage and will take chances of leniency by pleading guilty and throwing himself upon the mercy of the court. Ross was taken to Oahu prison immediately upon his arrival Saturday and will be brought into court this morning to plead to the indictment against him.

Guess Again.

The papers of Honolulu are growing somewhat yellow, and probably without cause, concerning the resignation of Treasurer Kepoikai. Without any definite information on the subject, the News predicts that when the proper time arrives, the resignation of Treasurer Kepoikai will be promptly handed to Governor Carter.—Maui News.

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